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The Bombay Chron...

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL XIII NO. 103 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1925 ONE

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
1925			
2nd May	DELTA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
9th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
16th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
30th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA *	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA§		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
4th July.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
25th ,,	MALOJA x		20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA *	10,902
15th ,,	CALEDONIA.		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA ..		10,911

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers fro India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925		
14th May	A Steamer*	..
28th ,,	GAZANA*	5,284
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th ,,	DURENDA *	7,241
9th July	DOMALA	8,441
20th August	MARGHA	8,278

* Cargo vessel only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
7th May	MIRZAPORE *	6,715	
23rd ,,	NAGPORE * ..	5,283	
26th ,,	DELTA ..	8,097	MALOJA
4th June	LAHORE * ..	5,282	
15th June.	ALIPORE * ..	5,273	
23rd June.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NALDERA
21st July	SICILIA ..	6,813	MONGOLIA
7th Aug.	NARKUNDA ..	6,227	
18th ,,	DELTA ..	8097	

*Cargo vessels only; proceed to Japan via Singapore.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1st May ..	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
2nd ,, ..	CHAKLA * ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
4th ,, ..	VITA * ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
6th ,, ..	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf ports.
13th ,, ..	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa 2 p. m.

* The sailings for Karachi on SATURDAYS and MONDAYS will be suspended from the 9th and 18th May respectively until September, but steamers will leave for Karachi on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS as usual.

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Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Calcutta Maru,	A. Yamashita.	5339	28th Aprl	12th May
Hakata Maru.	G. Matsushita.	5970	16th May	30th ,,
Tamba Maru,	J. Fujisawa	5845	19th ,,	2nd June
Tokushima Maru,	K. Fukuda	6976	29th ,,	12th ,,

*Passenger Steamer

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS at Hyderabad and Secunderabad for the sale of the "Bombay Chronicle." For terms apply to MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for a District Dispensary. Apply with testimonials to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Palanpur State. Palanpur.
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A 23180

WANTED—FELLOWS to do research in Philosophy. Only those who have passed M. A. in Philosophy and know Sanskrit need apply. Salary according to qualifications. Applications to be sent before 31st May 1925 to the SUPERINTENDENT, INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PHILOSOPHY, Amalner, East Khandesh.
A R 1040.

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M704

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

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4th and Subsequent Insertions	... Rs. 3-8-0

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NOTICE.

THE NEW SESSION OF MUSLIM UNIVERSITY INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE, begins on 1st June, 1925. Students wishing to join the College should secure admission in the first week of June lest they should be refused admission for want of accommodation.

A copy of the Prospectus may be had from the PRINCIPAL Muslim Unive sity, Intermediate College, Aligarh.

Students coming from remote parts of India may join in October, 1925, but they must apply for admission in June, or July 1925.
23167

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA's steamer "Borneo Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 28th of April from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors will be attending docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are requested to send this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MESSRS. LIPTON LTD. beg to announce that they have made FRESH ARRANGEMENTS for the distribution of their PROVISION AND AGENCY LINES, and from the 1st May, they are ESTABLISHING A DEPOT at HARVER BUILDING, 221, FRERE ROAD, Bombay, where all orders for Provisions and Stores should be sent.

Messrs. D. C. OOMRIGAR & CO. of Abdul Rahman Street will as heretofore act as distributing Agents for LIPTON'S FAMOUS TEAS & COFFEES, but orders may also be sent to the above address and will receive prompt and careful attention.

Note carefully the address:—

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Lipton's Building
CALCUTTA.

LIPTON LIMITED,
Post Box No. 248,
Harver Building,
221, Frere Road, BOMBAY.

BACK BAY BATHS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-NINTH GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, 7th May, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive, adopt, and confirm the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1924.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 11th May, 1925, both days inclusive.

C RUXTON SHARP, C.A.,
Honorary Secretary.
C23191

THE INDIAN MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 11, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 7th May, 1925 at 4 p.m. (Bombay Time) for transacting the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors Report, the audited Revenue accounts and Balance Sheet of the Company for the period ending 31st December 1924.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To elect two Directors in place of Mr. Mulji Laxmidas and Mr. Devidas Madhowjee Thakersey, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
4.—To appoint Auditors of the Company for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
5.—To transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th May, 1925 to the 20th May, 1925, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE EDALJEE DHALLA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 16th April, 1925.
23190.

ELECTRIC LIGHT IN FARRUKHABAD MUNICIPALITY

FARRUKABAD MUNICIPAL BOARD (U. P.) is contemplating to introduce Electric light and Tramway Service in the town. Firms may write for particulars or send their representatives to discuss the project personally.

M. A. KHAN.
Chairmn Municipal Board
Farrukabad. U. P.
C 23160.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act VII of 1913, and

In the matter of the Ideal Transport Co., Ltd., having its registered Office at Parel Tank Road, Bombay (In Liquidation.)

DEVKARAN MULJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Princess Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

and

NANABHOY HORMUSJI MOOS, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Bandra and having his office at 57, Esplanade Road, within the Fort. ..... Official Liquidator

BY direction of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Taraporewalla, the Sitting Judge in Chambers, notice is hereby given that the said Judge has appointed THURSDAY, the 18th day of June, 1925, at 11-30 o'clock (S.T.) in the forenoon at the High Court of Bombay to make an Order directing the above named Official Liquidator to enforce payment of the respective sums due from such contributories of the abovenamed Company, whose names are set forth in the Schedule annexed to the affidavit of Narayanrao Babacharya Kale dated 14th April, 1925, in respect of a call of Rs. 15 per share made in pursuance of the Judge's Order dated the 9th day of October, 1924, and also in pursuance of the balance Order made by this Hon'ble Court on the 22nd day of October, 1923, for calls in arrears and for payment of the costs of the application made in respect thereof. All persons interested are entitled to attend at such day, hour and place to offer objections to such order being made.

Dated this 30th day of April, 1925.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator.
C23188

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1036 of 1925.

MARIAMBAI, daughter of Shaikh Ali, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Morland Road, Byculla, outside the Fort of Bombay for herself and all other the creditors of Lal Mahomed Shaikh Dawood deceased ..... Plaintiff.

V/s.

(1) JAINABAI, widow of Lal Mahomed Shaikh Dawood, (2) USMAN LAL MAHOMED, (3) BIBI LAL MAHOMED, and (4) ZOBEIDA BIBI LAL MAHOMED, all Mahomedan residents of Kurla in the Thana District the last three minors under the age of 18 years by their guardian-ad-litem Jainabai, widow of Lal Mahomed Shaikh Dawood. ..... Defendants

To

The Creditors of Lal Mahomed Shaikh Dawood deceased.

Sirs,

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Taraporewalla on the 6th day of April, 1925, notice under Order I Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure is hereby given to all the Creditors of Lal Mahomed Shaikh Dawood that the plaintiff abovenamed as one of the Creditors of the said Lal Mahomed Shaikh Dawood deceased has instituted this suit against the defendants abovenamed praying for the following reliefs:

(a) That leave may be granted to the plaintiff to institute this suit on behalf of herself and all other the creditors of the said Lal Mahomed Shaikh Dawood under Order I Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(b) That the estate of the said Lal Mahomed Shaikh Dawood deceased may be administered by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court.

(c) That some fit and proper person may be appointed Receiver of the estate of the said deceased Lal Mahomed Shaikh Dawood including the six immoveable properties, situate at Kurla.

(d) That the defendants may be ordered to make a full and true discovery of the property of the said deceased Lal Mahomed Shaikh Dawood come to their hands and to render an account of the said properties.

(e) That pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit the defendants may be restrained by an order of this Hon'ble Court from alienating or otherwise dealing with the estate of the said deceased Lal Mahomed Shaikh Dawood or any part or portion thereof.

(f) That for the purpose aforesaid such directions may be given and enquiries made as to this Hon'ble Court may seem just.

(g) That pending the disposal of this suit all suits filed by individual creditors against the assets of the deceased Lal Mahomed Shaikh Dawood or claiming any interest in the estate of the deceased may be stayed.

(h) That the plaintiff's costs of this suit may be provided for.

(i) That the plaintiff may have such further or other relief as the circumstances of the case may require.

And take further notice that the hearing of the suit has been fixed for the 1st day of June 1925.

Dated this 22nd day of April, 1925.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
For Prothonotary.

(Sd.) R. B. PATELL,

The 22nd April, 1925.

Messrs. PATELL & EZEKIEL.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C23189

READY FOR SALE
MAKE MONEY!
COTTON DEALERS DIARY 1925-1926
contains 215 opinions about twice a week Broach-Cotton, New York, Futures expected fluctuations, besides Liverpool Futures and expected figure and farak of Calcutta monthly Opium Auction.
COST Rs. 5
TILL 15th APRIL 1925
OUR last year's Diary Contained 118 Opinions, out of which about 80 found correct, 38 wrong, 34 exact; on the whole 75 PER CENT RESULT CORRECT
Purchase 1925-1926 Diary and see Opinions on 28th,31stMarch6th,7th,11th,14thApl1925 AND MAKE MONEY.
Cost Rs. 5, nothing comparing the profits
V. P Not advised.
THE UNIVERSAL ASTROLOGICAL & STATISTICAL BUREAU, INDORE.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KATNI
"CASTLE" BRAND
AND
JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
Portland Cements
ALSO
KATNI
FIRE BRICKS,
FIRE CLAY,
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
All available for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EX-
BOMBAY STOCK.
THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO. LTD.
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
AGENTS
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort-BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 20418.

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 12a, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736

Important to builders, housing societies and investors in Buildings in Bombay Suburbs.

Sale of Immovable Properties known as Dispensary building at Bandra and building plots at the junction of Hill Road and Prince's Avenue, and at Turner Road, near the Station, Bandra.

(All these properties are capable of great development, and the attention of property buyers is specially drawn to these sales.)

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will under instructions from Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan, attorneys for Monsignor Braz D'Monte, and Mr. Thomas D'Monte, Administrators of the property and Credits of Thomas Antonio D'Monte deceased, pursuant to the Decree, dated the 11th day of July, 1924, passed by High Court of Bombay in Suit No. 2109 of 1924 sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 10th day of May, 1925, the following properties at the undermentioned time and place.

Lot No. I.—Sale at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises known as Dispensary building. All that piece or parcel of land, situate at the junction of the Hill Road and Ghodbunder Road, and containing by admeasurement 242 sq. yds. or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and bearing Non-Agricultural Survey No. 101 of Bandra together with the building standing thereon at present occupied by Dr. D'Monte as a Dispensary and by other tenants and bounded on or towards the North partly by Non-Agricultural Survey No. 102 and 103, on or towards the South by the Hill Road, on or towards the East by the Ghodbunder Road and on or towards the West by plot, belonging to the estate of the late Joana Maria D'Monte and beyond it by Agri: No. 100.

Lot No. II.—Sale at the premises of lot No. II immediately after the lot No. 1 is sold. All that triangular piece or parcel of land being a cocoanut Garden situate on the junction of Hill Road and Prince's Avenue, Bandra in the Bombay Suburban District, admeasuring 682 sq. yds. or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and surrounded by a wall and bearing Non-Agricultural Survey No. 45 and bounded on one side by a Road and on the third side by a Nullah.

Sale of all plots from Nos. III. to VII at the premises of Lot No. III.

Lot No. III.—All that piece of agriculture land on which temporary huts are now standing bearing survey No. 241, plot No. 13 and containing by admeasurement 1,714 sq. yds. This plot touches the Turner Road, Bandra and is situate on the East thereof and is quite near the Station, Bandra.

Lot No.IV—All that piece or parcel of land bearing survey No. 241 containing by admeasurement about 855 sq. yds. touching also the Turner Road, Bandra, and to the East thereof near the Station, Bandra. (This plot is also quite near the Station, Bandra).

Lot No. V.—All that piece or parcel of agriculture land bearing survey Nos. 241 pot Nos. 8, 9, 12 and 13 situate on Turner Road, Bandra, and to the West thereof near the Station, Bandra, and contains by admeasurement about 5,705 sq. yds. (This plot is also quite near the Station, Bandra).

Lot No. VI—All that piece or parcel of agriculture land touching the Turner Road and situate on the West thereof bearing survey No. 241 pot Nos. 8, 9, 12 and 13. This plot is also quite near the Station, Bandra, and contains by admeasurement 4,219 sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. VII.—All that piece of agriculture land situate at Bandra to the East of the Railway Line, and between the Railway area and the Pipe line and bearing entry Nos. 192 and 551 survey No. 172 Pal. 1 admeasuring 2 acres and 19 1/4 yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, attorneys for the vendors at their Office No. 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO TILE AND MARBLE MERCHANTS.
BUILDERS, BUILDING CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS & OTHERS.

Sale of the business of F. MURAGLIA and CO., Tile Merchants with its goodwill and stock-in-trade at the premises No. 20A Fort Street, Frere Road, near Alexandra Docks, Red Gate.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Salemahomed Elias, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 3622 of 1924 of the High Court of Bombay. (Majid Abdul Razak and another vs. Abdul Hamid Suleman, Abdul Waheed and others), and in persuance of the powers given to the Receiver by Consent Judge's order, dated 16th April, 1925, in the above matter Messrs. Sorabjee Cowasjee and Co., will sell by public auction on Monday, the 4th day of May 1925, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) and on subsequent days at the same time as a going concern the business of Tile Merchants of F. Muraglia & Co., with its goodwill and stock-in-trade consisting of a large lot of Dado Tiles and boarders, coloured skirtings and mouldings, white glazed tiles and angles of different sizes plain coloured tiles of different sizes, a good quantity of English Ornamental flooring tiles, buff hexagonal English tiles, red Marseilles tiles, a lot of broken tiles for mosaic works, asbestos, cement sheets, white cement, white marble tiles, marble slabs, marble blocks, and black blue marble tiles.

If the business with its goodwill and stock-in-trade is not sold in one lot the stock-in-trade will be immediately sold by public auction in different lots according to the printed catalogues.

Sealed Private offers for the sale of the whole business as a going concern with its goodwill and stock-in-trade will be received by Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Co., on any day previous to the date of auction sale and the Receiver reserves liberty to accept the same at any time before the auction is held.

25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale and the balance shall be paid and the goods cleared within 15 days of the sale at the buyers' expense.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver at their Office at No. 15, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO

130, Apollo Street, Fort

On SATURDAY, the 2nd May, 1925, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of the Bank concerned:—
7 cases Woollen and cotton mixed knitted shawls.
2 cases children's knitted Woollen Hoods.
1 case children's knitted frocks.
2 cases children's woollen and cotton Hoods.
2 cases children's knitted woollen frocks.
3 cases woollen shawls (assorted colours).
1 case children's cotton knitted frocks.
1 case children's woollen knitted coats.

On account and at the risk of the underwriters:—
17 pieces charcoal box irons.

By order of the concerned:—
2 bales old ladies' coats.

By order of Mr. Sarafally Mamooji and on account and at the risk of Mr. Dawood Josef of Abdul Rehman Street:—
2 diamond and pearl necklaces (fancy).
1 diamond collar (Galpato).

By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in suit No. 4399 of 1924 (Isaac Sharp vs. Seth Johnson and Sons):—
3 coils of Rope.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
1 secondhand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.
1 Landan with bicycle wheels c springs, in good condition.
1 Bay Waler cob broken in harness, in excellent condition.

By order of Ag. Assessor and Collector (municipal taxes').
1 victoria.

AUCTION SALE OF THE KHANDWANI ENGINEERING WORKS AT SUSSEX ROAD, BYCULLA TOGETHER WITH MACHINERY, ETC., STRUCTURE AND GOOD-WILL.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 1713 of 1924 (Banco Nacional vs Dadamit) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will TO-DAY FRIDAY, the 1st May 1925, sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises at Sussex Road, Byculla, the following:—

The Khandwani Engineering Works together with the goods, stock-in-trade, plant, machinery, tools, etc., and the structure lying and being thereon and the furniture, pots and pans including the machinery, etc.

The above on view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 28 BALES FULL PRESSED YEOTMAL COTTON (SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE IN RAILWAY TRANSIT).

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on TUESDAY, the 5th May, 1925, at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Sewri Cotton Depot in the Railway Yard compound the following goods.

On account and at the risk of the underwriters.

28 Bales full pressed Yeotmal cotton slightly damaged by Fire in transit.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 80 TONS C. I. SCRAP AT CHINCHPUKLI.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on MONDAY, the 4th May, 1925, at 4 p.m. (B. T.), sell by Public Auction at Chinchpokli, maintenance Branch, about 80 tons of C. I. Scrap.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.

119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 21285.

UCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BALARAM STREET, GRANT ROAD.

On FRIDAY, the 12th June, 1925, Messrs. EHTA AND CO., Auctioneers, will sell by blic Auction by order of Messrs. Narandas ijaram and Co., the Mortgagees and on count and at the risk of Mr. Jamnadas mdas the Mortgagor, in exercise of the wer of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees der an Indenture of Mortgage dated the d day of August, 1922, and made between e said Mortgagor of the one part and the d Mortgagees of the other part, the under-ntioned very valuable landed property on e premises:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground Redeemed Foras Freehold Tenure together th the messuages, tenements or dwelling use standing thereon situate lying and be-g near Grant Road off Balaram Street, thout the Fort of Bombay, in the Registra-n Sub-District of Bombay containing by ad-asurement 451 square yards or thereabouts d registered in the Books of the Collec-r of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 33, 34, 35, 1, 408, 409, 515, 433, 441, 449, and 450 New os. T 13532, 13535, 13906, 13909, 13914, 13944 d 13955 Old Survey Nos. 174, 176, 177, 132 3, 175, 6/131 and 132 New Survey No. /6984, Cadastral Survey No. 9/152 and bound-as follows that is to say on or towards the st by the property of Pherozeshaw Rustom-Darruwalla and his wife Pirojbai, on or to-ards the West by the property of Ardeshir ancekji Mistry, and others, on or towards e South by a thirty feet road and on or to-ds the North partly by the property of jibai Framji Santeen and partly by the operty of Awabai Rustomji Kotwal, and hich said premises are assessed by the Asses-r and Collector of Municipal Rates and xes under D Ward Nos. 4403(2) and 4404 and reet No. 38A and 40.

Further particulars, conditions of sale and spection of Title Deeds can be had on plication to Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas d Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at eir office at Meadows Street, Fort, or to e undersigned.

MEHTA AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 24927.

ALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.)

UCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IM-OVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT UMERKHADI ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. Gandhi and Co. Auctioneers will order and under instructions of Messrs. hakoredas and Co. Attorneys for the ortgagee and on account and at the risk the Mortgagor Jankibai, wife of Ram-ndra Dagdoo sell the undermentioned mmoveable Property by public auction on e premises on Friday the 1st May 1925 at -30 p.m. (S. T.) in exercise of the power f sale contained in the Indenture of ortgage dated 4th day of August 1923 ade between Jankibai wife of Ramchandra Dagdoo of the one part and Nana Yessoo adwal and Balkrishna Yessoo Padwal of e other part.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land elonging to the church of the Cathedral of S. D. Esperance situate on the North ide of Umarkhadi Road in the Registra-on Sub-District of Bombay containing by dmeasurement 251 Isquare yards or there-bouts bearing Survey No. 3645 and Cades-ral Survey No. 1995 of the Mandvi Divi-on together with the tenement or building anding thereon assessed by the Municipa-ty of Bombay under B Ward No. 3569 reet No. 42-46 all which premises are tuate at and are on the North side of markhadi Road in Registration Sub-Dis-ict of Bombay which said premises are ounded on or towards the North by a rrow public passage on or towards the outh by the Umerkhadi Road, on or towards he East by the property of Nazarally Sham-udin and on or towards the West by the roperty of Rambhau Belaji.

For further particulars and Conditions of ale also please apply to Messrs. Thakoredas and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their ffice at 38, Nanbhai Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

PRESENTS THIS WEEK.

eleased by Messrs Patel Bros.

RANA PRATAP

IME AND RATES AS USUAL

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION OF THE VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT FALKLAND ROAD, 6TH CROSS LANE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shroff and Lam, Attorneys for the Transferee of Mortgage and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors and under the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees by an Indenture of Mortgage dated 22nd day of July 1920 and expressed to be made between Vurjiwandas Harkisondase, Jethabhoy Madhowji and Narotamdas Harkisondas of the one part and Bai Aimai widow of Shaparji Pestonji Chimodwalla and Bomanji Shapurji Chimodwalla of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of May 1925 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of Foras Freehold rent tenure containing by admeasurement 320 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 535, 535, 546, 546, New No. 14054 Old Survey Nos. 4, 5 and New Survey Nos. 1/3549, 1/555, 1/5574 and 1/5575 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 988 Girgaum Division together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 2240 and Street No. 14 and all which premises are situate at and on the Eastern and Western sides of Falkland Road Sixth Cross Lane at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East and West by the said Falkland Road Sixth Cross Lane and on or towards the North and South by the property of Kanji Sama and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Ebrahim Cassum and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagors.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land of Foras Freehold tenure now redeemed from the cess payable thereon containing by admeasurement 28 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 535, 535, 546, 546, New No. 14054 Old Survey Nos. 5, 4 and New Survey Nos. 1/5549, 1/5550, 1/5574 and 1/5575 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 993 Girgaum Division together with a Shed standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward 2240 and Street No. 14 all which premises are situate on Western and Eastern sides of Falkland Road Sixth Cross Lane at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by a passage on or towards the West and South by the property of Kanji Sama and on or towards the North by the property of Vithal Anand and were formerly in the occupation of Ebrahim Cassum and are now in the occupation of the Mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Shroff and Lam, Attorneys for the Transferee of Mortgage, at their office No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, NEW AUSTRIAN SAFES, STEEL CUPBOARD, OLIVER FROGS, EAR-RINGS, CELLULOID BANGLES, PIECE-GOODS, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 4th May, 1925, (S. T.) at their Auction Room No 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture consisting of mirror door almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs, new Austrian safes, Jost's fans, etc.

By the order of Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co., Liquidators for Messrs. John E. Minnitt Ltd. (In Voluntary Liquidation):—

Office furniture such as, tables, chairs, book stands steel cupboard, glass fitted cupboard, copying press, stools, revolving chair, Oliver typewriters, file cabinet, wooden partition, carpets, steel box, wooden file stand, etc.

By the order of the offices concerned:—

2 cases of assorted colour tin frogs.

On account car the risk of the defaulting indentor Mr. Hiralal Baldevdas:—

8 cases of celluloid bangles, diameter 1 7-8" to 2 3-4", width ½" and thickness 3.5 M/M.

By the order of the Insurance Co., concerned:—3½ gross Earrings (damaged by water).

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE' CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT AT 6, 8 AND 10.

"HER DANGEROUS PATH"

THE NOVELTY FILM SENSATION

With

A SURPRISE IN EACH SHORT STORY

WHAT SHOULD THE GIRL DO?

"THE GRAND NATIONAL 1925"

PATHE EXCLUSIVE

Showing all the thrills of the Great Steeplechase from Flag to finish.

'BACK STAGE (Our Gang)'

AN AMUSING COMEDY.

PATHE GAZETTE

Prices: Rs. 2-4 Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and As. 4 (including Tax).

Booking Office is open at the Theatre between 9-30 a. m. and 1 p. m. and 5 p. m. and 11 p. m.

WEST-END

TO-NIGHT—FOR THE LAST TIME!

An extremely catchy Flapper Drama with a strange twist that thrills.

"THE PAINTED FLAPPER"

a Chadwick Production starring

JAMES KIRKWOOD
PAULINE GARON

The Programme includes a 2-Reel Vitagraph Comedy "The Show" featuring

LARRY SEMON

To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WEST-END

CINEMA—NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

WELLINGTON

TO-NIGHT—FOR THE LAST TIME!

A Chadwick Pictures' Corporation Achievement starring the great screen Actor

LIONEL BARRYMORE

in

"MEDDLING WOMEN"

LOVE, REVELRY, DRAMA, LUXURY, BEAUTY—a gorgeous Picture play. The Programme includes a 2-Reel Roaring Comedy "Racing Kid" featuring

BUDDY MASSENGER

TO-DAY: 5-15; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WELLINGTON

CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

Coming! Coming!!

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS

AFTER AN ABSENCE OF 10 YEARS.

THE GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH

On a World's Tour

30 EUROPEAN ARTISTS 30

AND WILD ANIMALS OF ALL KINDS.

Once you pay us a visit

YOU WILL ALWAYS RETURN SATISFIED.

The Show speaks for itself.

Don't forget we hold Matinees on Sats. & Suns. at 5 p. m. Sharp. Children Half Price to Matinees only excepting -/8/- Gallery.

W. HARMSTON—*SOLE PROPRIETOR.*

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 30.

S S Bassano, Harrison, Hull.
S S Bruton Castle, Ottiwood, Marmagoa.

DEPARTURES.

May 1.

S S Cracovia, Quarantillo, Trieste.
S S Zayani, Ashby, Busrah.
S S Varsova, Watson, Busrah.
S S Faxon, Nordlund, Christmas Island.

S S Bassano:—The J F Co's steamer Bassano, 2790 tons, Captain Harrison, arrived in Harbour yesterday from Hull with a general cargo.

S S Cracovia:—The Lloyd T Co's steamer Cracovia, 4566 tons, Captain G Quarantillo, will sail to-day from Harbour for Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Zayani:—The P & O S N Co's steamer Zayani, 2627 tons, Captain C F Ashby, will sail to-day from Harbour for Busrah with a general cargo.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varsova, 1957 tons, Captain J S Watson, will sail to-day from Harbour for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

THURSDAY, April 30.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Ranpura 9268 London 9/5 M M & Co.
3 Castalia 4171 Liverpool, Grahams & Co.
6 Hoogkerk 3170 Antwerp, 8/5, E D Sassoon
7 Falkenfels (s) 3,852 tons, Karachi 3-5 Agent L Edwards and Co.
8 Masula 4454 Kchi W F, M M and Co.
12 Ct Oran 4778 Kchi W F, K N and Co.
16 Trenieglos 2766 Dunkirk N F, T M and Co.
17 Frienfels 3741 1/5 Grahams Trading Co. Ltd.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Nigo 3243 Hull 10/5 J F and Co.
2 Ascot 2786 Rangoon 5/5 S S N Co.
5 Borneo Maru 4264 Kobe 15/5 O S Kaisha.
7 Calcutta Maru 3188 Kobe 12/5 N Y Kaisha
9 Isarco 2768 Karachi, 1/5 L Triestino.
11 and 12 Flowergate (s) 3,226 tons, Rangoon 18-4 Agent S S N Co.
11 City of Brisbane 4527 Karachi not fixed. Killick Nixon and Co.
12 & 13 Bassano 2790 Rangoon, 4/5 J F and Co.
12 & 13 Bankura 1915 P Gulf 6/5 B I S N Co.
15 Alavi 2157 Red Sea Ports 30/4 T M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Uga Maru (s) 3,326 tons, Kobe N.F. Agent O S Kaisha.
B Nordmark 906 Persian Gulf 2/5 S Hassum D and E Mirzapore 4135 Japan 7/5 M M & Co.
F Havildar 3086 Cal. 3/5 T M and Co.
O and P Jaladuta 2693 N.F. N.F. S.S.N Co
P Stumfels 3894 Kchi N F I. Edwards Ltd.

EXPORTS.

April 30.

S S Bratton for Barcelona:—2 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 250 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co, 22 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Antwerp:—6 cwt gum Arabic, E Virjee and Co; 50 bales cotton, K M Nathoo.

S S Sturmfels for Rotterdam:—200 bales cotton fly M Chaudulal and Co; 220 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Hamburg:—110 bales cotton, H Mussey and Co; 75 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Cracovia for Trieste:—30 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Constantinople, 1 bundle woollen and cotton carpets, H M Ghaswalla.

S S Ranpura for London—316 cwt almonds, H M S, Shustry; 2 cwt wet salted sheep casings (3 cask) Cox and Kings Shipping A Ltd; 81 cwt casterseed Cox and Kings A Ltd; 11 cases bristles Thos Cook and Son Ltd; 180 bales hemp, P F Campbell and Co Ltd.

For Marseilles:—8 cwt dried sheep guts, Cox and Kings Shipping A Ltd; 12 cwt best middle Cox and Kings Shipping A Ltd; 6 cwt wet salted sheep casings (4 cks) Cox and Kings Shipping A Ltd; 16 cwt drer cow guts, Cox and Kings Shipping A Ltd;

S S City of Brisbane for Manchester:—100 cwt gum karaya J Moolchand and Co.

S S Vigo for Hull:—8001 cwt linseed, Mitsui B Kaisha Ltd.

S S Hoogkerk for Hamburg:—100 cwt gum oilbanum, E Virjee and Co; 105 cwt turmeric E Virjee and Co.

For Antwerp:—4000 cwt linseed, Strauss and Co Ltd; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Rotterdam:—3000 cwt crushed bones, F Ibrahim and Co Ltd; 11 bales akan cotton, G Mawjee.

S S Isarco for Genoa:—4000 cwt linseed, Strauss and Co Ltd; 11000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros; 1200 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros.

S S Trenezlos for Dunkerk:—1187 cwt myrabollams, Mathuradas Bros.

For Dieppe:—20000 cwt linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Frienfels for Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd.

S S Castalia for Philadelphia:—132 casks wet salted goat skins Briskey Co.

For New York:—35 bales woollen carpets, Cox and Kings Shipping A Ltd; 6 bales numdhas, Thos Cook and Son Ltd; 21 cwt wet sheep casings (5 cks) S M H Kadarbakhsh.

For Liverpool:—105 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 2001 cwt myraboolams, Mathuradas Bros; 50 bales wool, S Nanjee.

For Marseilles:—102 cwt gum ghatty, J Moolchand and Co; 4 bales silk waste Cox and Kings Shipping A Ltd.

For Glasgow:—30 bales cotton yarn, Graham's Trading Co Ltd; 1 package woollen carpets Thos Cook and Son Ltd; 50 bales hemp G Mawji; 1000 cwt groundnut oil cake B H Lele.

S S Falkenfels for Hamburg:—32 bales cotton fly H E Bode and Sons; 71 cwt casings, S H M Kadarbakhsh; 3000 cwt linseed, Volkart Bros; 19 cases pig bristles Grindlay and Co Ltd; 161 cwt gum Arabic, A Hossein and Co.

For Gottenburg:—10 cwt cardamoms, R S Tata and Co.

S S Calcutta Maru for Shanghai:—300 bales cotton M Amersey and Co; 1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton F Co Ltd; 1000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 2000 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 1000 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokohama:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd;

For Yokaichi:—1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Elga Maru for Osaka:—400 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Mirzapore for Osaka:—50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 300 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co; 500 bales cotton R D Tata and Co Ltd; 200 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

For Shanghai:—100 bales cotton, Amersey Damodar.

For Nagoya:—300 bales cotton, T M Khaisa Ltd.

IMPORTS.

April 30.

S S Clan Macwhister from Manchester, Agents James Finlay and Co Ltd.

From Manchester:—26 bales cotton goods, 174 bales old newspaper, 262 bales cotton piece goods, 352 cases cotton piece goods, 155 cases cotton yarn, 154 bales cotton yarn, 211 bales cottons, 483 cases cottons, 13 drums zinc chloride, 75 drums coloram chloride, 30 barrels tallow, 10 kegs colour, 75 bundles boot nails, 3058 bundles hoops, 6287 bundles galvd sheets.

From Glasgow:—15 bales carpeting, 99 bales old newspaper, 42 bales cotton piece goods, 33 cases cotton piece goods, 28 cases cottons, 983 cases whisky, 30 cases ginger wine, 35 cases [illegible] wine, 54 cases [illegible] wine, [illegible] bags [illegible], 1000 [illegible], 100 bags [illegible], 35 bundles galvd. plates, 53 pieces jotata, 56 pieces tubes and bands, 850 pieces pipes, 30 pieces steel plates, 250 pieces stoneware acid jars, 20 drums ships composition.

From Liverpool:—20 cases mineral lubricating grease, 100 cases mineral lubricating oil, 50 barrels mineral lubricating oil, 250 drums mineral lubricating oil, 34 drums caustic soda, 853 drums bleaching powder, 49 drums zinc chloride, 18 drums boiler composition, 100 van boxes bottles, 379 boxes common soap, 395 cases common soap, 57 cases art silk yarn, 34 cases toilet soap, 600 casks China clay, 7248 bundles galvd sheets, 543 pieces iron pipes, 75 pieces unfinished columns.

From Genoa:—50 cases vermouth, 20 cases cotton embroideries, 5 cases cotton piece goods.

S S Cracovia from Trieste, Agents Lloyd Triestino S N Co.

From Trieste:—777 bales paper, 68 cases paper, 17 cases imit. gold and silver lametta, 8 cases leonian ware, 44 cases incandescent lamps, 99 cases lamps and lamp-parts, 69 cases hollow glass, 160 cases matches, 44 cases iron chains, 20 cases iron spoons, 35 cases petroleum cookers, 14 cases cotton goods, 19 cases cez caps, 36 cases soap, 3078 cases glass bangles 25 cases nickel silver, 62 cases imit. jewellery and glass-beads, 18 cases preserved sardines, 110 casks sugar of lead, 750 bags sugar, 833 1/p bags sugar, 11 cases vergin quick-silver, 50 flasks vergin quick-silver, 320 bundles hurricane lanterns, 4271 pieces boards, 1885 pieces planks.

From Venice:—23 bales tissues, 5 cases tissues, 282 cases glass beads, 5 cases silk goods, 121 cases spun silk yarn, 12 cases cordage, 10 cases goldstone, 42 cases woollen caps, 100 barrels litharge, 160 casks ocre yellow.

From Brindisi:—80 casks tartaric acid, 300 bags almonds.

From Bari:—200 bags almonds.

From Calamata:—500 cases figs.

From Scio:—30 cases gum mastice, 600 bags almonds.

From Aden:—7 bales skin, 24 cases canned goods, 50 jothas incense, 42 bags gum, 16 bundles gum, 49 bundles dry fish.

S S Goalpara from Calcutta. Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co

From Calcutta:—61 bales paper, 210 bales wool, 245 bales jute twine, 1943 bales gunny bags, 886 bales hessian cloth, 100 bales hessian twine, 40 bales twines, 50 bundles old hessian cloth, 630 bundles old gunnies, 70 kegs chloride potash, 530 sacks chloride potash, 164 kegs colour 156 cases colour, 18 cases wine, 20 cases camphor, 100 cases hardware, 34 cases ink, 38 cases dyes, 100 cases tea, 3/6 H/chests tea, 685 chests tea, 117 coils rope, 44 bags indarjan, 20 bags sandalwood, 475 bags betelnuts, 5313 bags rice, 13 cases anjeer, 200 cylinder carbonic acid gas, 121 pieces slate lead, 76 boxes umbrellas, 12 bundles white metal ingots.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The following is the Statement of Affairs as on the 24th April 1925—

Liabilities.		
Subscribed Capital	11,25 00 000	
Capital Paid up	5,62 50 000	
Reserve	4,67 50 000	
Public Deposits	25,44 13 000	
Other Deposits	67,89 08 000	
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra ..	8,00 00 000	
Sundries	1,64 73 000	
Rupees ..	1,13,27 94 000	
Assets.		
Government Securities	14,18 58 000	
Other authorized securities under the Act	1,22 10 000	
Loans	23,79 24 000	
Cash Credits	35,91 59 000	
Inland bills discounted and purchased	14,09 33 000	
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	26 60 000	
Dead Stock	2,77 61 000	
Sundries	59 86 000	
Balances with other Banks ..	26 72 000	
	93,11 63 000	
Cash	20,16 31 000	
Rupees ..	1,13,27 94 000	

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	£	1,120,800
Advances in London	„	1,075,700
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	„	172,200

Percentage 19,57
Bank Rate 7%

BREUL

RECEIP

In full-pressed Bales.

Khandesh			
Central India	786		
Barsi and Nagar	786		
Hyderabad-Gaorani	155		
Berar	811	54	
Central Provinces	450	247,4	
Total Oomras	3,598	1,652,342	1,7
Dholera	2,399	163,223	143,
N. W. Provinces	..	129,342	120,506
Rajputana	..	62,391	73,656
Sind-Punjab	979	347,549	299,249
Broach	7,887	363,266	286,867
Coompta & Dharwar	3,082	64,731	103,727
Westerns-Northerns	1,583	45,503	50,112
Coconada	..	1,245	110
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	..	13,186	17,282
Persian	..	3,881	5,480
American	..	9,649	..
Egyptian and African	10	36,013	30,064
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	3,487	819
Total	19,738	2,995,808	2,885,804

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	1st Sept. to This year	23rd April. Last Year.
Europe	8,154	466,654	852,895
Japan & China	9,700	1,305,799	1,224,497
Coast Ports	100	22,915	43,662
Upcountry by Rail	..	10,512	17,755
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	50,509	44,053
Total	17,954	1,856,389	2,182,862

HEDGE CONTRACTS.	Delivery.	12 Noon	1 p.m.	3 p.m.	Bales Tendered Total
F.G.M.G. Bengal	May.	409	..	..	..
„ „ „	July	412	..	..	..
„ „ Broach	A.-M.	460½	459	458½ ..	7,100
„ „ „	Jy.-Ag.	464¾	463½/64	463¼ ..	..

pieces tubes and bands, 850 pieces pipes, 30 pieces steel plates, 250 pieces stoneware acid jars, 20 drums ships composition.

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Percentage 19,57
Bank Rate 7%

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay April 30.

(Bombay Quotations at 2-30 p. m.)

Description.	Ready	A/May	J/Aug.
1924/1925 Crop			
Broach M.G.F.G.	..482/85	458¼	461 1/2
Oomra M.G. Fine	..440/60		
„ M. G. Black leaf	..410/30		
Bengal M. G. Fine	..430/35		
„ M. G. F. G.	..405/10	407	410
Khandesh Black leaf	..375/80		
Khandwa/Samvad	..390/420		
Jalna/Aurrangabad.	..375/400		
Hinda	..410/460		
Ujjain	..430/35		
Parbhani	..430/35		
Purna.	..430/35		
Nander.	..430/40		
Barsi/Kurdoowadi.	..375/400		
Wardha/Warora	..465/70		
Nagpur	..470/75		
Katol	..470/80		
Adoni	..460/60		
Sindh/American	..475/80		
Sangli/Miraj	..480/85		
Bagalkot	..460/65		
Coompta	..480/85		
Tirupur	..625		
Kadi Vramgam M.G.F.G.	..480/82		
Dhollera M.G.F.G.	..465/70		

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1924-25	1923-24
Receipts to date 29-4-25	.. 8962000	6382000
„ Yesterday do	.. 8000	13000
Exports to date do	.. 7391000	5952000
Stock at Ports 24-4-25	.. 755000	528000
„ Interior Towns. do	.. 591000	477000
„ Liverpool do	.. 1077000	580000
Visible Supply 25-4-25	.. 3169000	1940000
Quantity in Sight do	13857000	10501000

Receipts at Bombay.

Yesterday.	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
19738	2895808	288,804	2983692.

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 23rd April.

1924-25	1923-24
10512	17755

Total Stock in Bombay on 23-4-25 9,27,393 B/s. last year—9,28,378 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1st Sept. to 27th April.

	1924-1925	1923-1924	1922-1923
Europe ..	466654	870413	614932
China ..	215378	157393	282797
Japan ..	1137681	1067104	1258820
Coast-Ports ..	22915	43662	38718
Total ..	1842628	2138572	2195267
Afloat in harbour			
Europe ..	5237	19382	16851
China Japan & Coast ports ..	47971	27220	105542
Silver	Gold	Govt Paper.	
74-0-6	21-11-9	67-12-0	

Remarks:—1-0 p.m. Yesterday there was a slight upward re-action in New York where the market closed 22 to 15 points up, while Liverpool was 18 to 15 points down.

We have to inform our friends that we are now Associate Members of the Liverpool Cotton Association and will be able in consequence to transact business, henceforth in Liverpool Futures for 5/8 per cent Brokerage, as against 3/4 per cent heretofore.

Here the local market is quiet and fairly steady with Broach in the neighbourhood of Rs. 464/- for July/August.

Our opinion is unchanged.

Sampin is closed. to-day.

Ready Cotton. There was rather a better demand yesterday.

Marwadi Bazaar Thurs. 3-30 p.m. Market:—Steady.

Broach A/May Rs. 458 1/2 July/August. Rs. 463 1/2. Bengal May Rs. 407, July, Rs. 410.

No demand.

...CIAL.

...TIONS.

Bombay, April 30.

...T. T. 1/5 25/32.
...g D. D. 1/5 13/16.

...'s selling T. T. 1/5 13/16.
...nk's selling D. D. 1/5 27/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/5 29/32.
Paris—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 665.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 730.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 715.
Japan—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 117.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 112.
Hongkong—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 153.
Shanghai—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 208.
Singapore—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 159¼.
New York—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 278¼.
Cross Rates—
London—New York Dol. 4.84-3/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 92.35.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.90.
London—Brussels Frcs. 95.30.
London—Rome Liras 118.06.
Tone of Exchange—
The Exchange Market was quiet.

Liverpool, Apl. 29.

Tele. Transfers dull 1/5 7/8
Bar Gold Banks selling price downward tendency. £4/4/11 1/2
Bar Silver Spot quiet 31 1/16

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 30.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 13/16
Bank Demand	1/5 27/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 1/8
Frs. Demand	667
American Dollars	278
Hongkong Dollars	153
Shanghai	208
Japan	117
Singapore	159 1/4

Market Quiet.

London, Apl. 29.

Prague 163.50
Rentes 45
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 1/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 1/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet—Absence of demand.
Interest day to day loans 4 3/8
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th ultimo.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Apl. 29.

Stockholm	18.10
Christiania	29.53
Amsterdam	12.07
Switzerland	25.00

London, Apl. 29.

Exchange on London in Paris 92.35
Exchange on London in Germany 20.32 7/8
Exchange on London in Italy 118.22

New York, Apl. 29.

Demand Bills 484.00

DISCOUNTS.

London, Apl. 29.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. July 4 5/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. Oct. 5 11/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 5 3/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent. 17 3/4

DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 30.

3 Mos. London Discounts 4-1/2 per cent.
6 Mos. London Discounts 4-3/4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 6-1/2 per cent.
Money 1 Mos. 6 per cent.
Money 3 Mos. 5.3/4 per cent.
Money 6 Mos. 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Apl. 29.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 £88 1/2 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £92 1/4 —.1/2
War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47 £100 1/16 —.1/16
Conversion Loan £77 1/16 —.1/3
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent. £101 3/4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent. £105 unchanged.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent. 57 1/8 +.1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. 49 1/2 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. (Sterling Loan) 67 3/4 unchanged.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent. 58 3/8 unchanged.

BULLION.

Bombay, April 30.

Sovereigns Ready, 13-10-6.
Sovereigns Forward 13.10-9.
Bar gold ready, 21-10-6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21-11.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, R 21-12.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 70-13.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 70-15.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 71.2.

London, April 29.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11½.
Silver ready, d. 31-1.
Silver forward, d. 31-1.
Tone of Silver:—
Market quiet and steady. Buyers holding back. Market closed firm. China was seller at higher rate.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, April 30.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper, Rs. 67-13.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, Due 1931-36 Rs. 85-8.
5 per cent. War Loan, Due 1929-47 Rs. 95.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free), Due 1933 Rs. 97-13.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free), Due 1945-55 Rs. 98-11.
5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free), Due 1925 Rs. 103.
5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free), Due 1928 Rs. 104-6.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free), Due 1926 Rs. 100-11.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free), Due 1927 Rs. 101-1.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free), Due 1930 Rs. 102-15.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free), Due 1931 Rs. 103-3.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1932 Rs. 103-14.
6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Develop. Loan (Tax Free). Due 1935 Rs. 107-4.
4 per cent. Port Trust, Due 1974 Rs. 75.
4 per cent. Municipal, Due 1974 Rs. 74-8.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust, Due 1974 Rs. 74-8.
6 per cent. Port Trust, Due 1930 Rs. 98.
6 per cent Municipal, Due 1929-49 Rs. 97.
Tone of Market:—
Market was quiet but steady.

SHARES.

Bombay, April 30.

Market closed steady. The rates for June Settlement are as follows:—

BANKS.

Imperial Bank 1,412/8, India Bank 73/12, Central 22/12, Eastern Bank 82.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmd. Advance 420, Apollo 10, Bombay Cotton 455, Bombay Dyeing 1,117/8, Century 548/12, Central India 485, Colaba Land 111/4, Coorla 150, Crescent 227/8, Currim 415, Dawn 660, E. D. Sassoon 1/3, Elphinstone 25, Edward Sassoon 120, Fazulbhoy 952/8, Globe 46/4, Gokak 107/8, Indian Bleaching 215, Indore Malwa 382/8, Khatau 95, Kasturchand 120, Kilachand 6/2, Kohinoor 1,205, Luxmi Cotton 4,650xd., Madhavrao 50, Madhowji 376/4, Meyer Sassoon 112/8, New Great 342/8, Pabaney 345, Pearls 540, Phoenix 497/8, Simplex 160, Swan 175, Swadeshi 620, Tata Mills 80, Vishnu Ct. 1,740.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 477/8, Alcock 140, B. Burma 312/8, B. Burma N. I. 75, Bt. Burma Pet 4/10, Bombay Steam 68/12, Bundi Cement 7/12, Central India Mining 25/8, Katni Ordinary 51/4, Katni Deferred 140, New India Insurance 12/12, Shivrajpur 42/8, Tata Iron Ordinary 12/8, Tata Iron Deferred 43/12, Tata Hydro 933/12, Tata Power Ordy. 360, Tata Power Preferred 510n., Scindia Steam 6/2.

SHARES.

London, Apl. 29.

Hongkong Bank £139
Chartered Bank £20 5/8
National Bank £46 3/4
P. & O. Bank £11
Eastern Bank £6 5/16

SHARE MARKET—LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 30.

Apollo Mill	10	Morarji Gocouldas	2700
Elphinstone	25	Madras United	515
Emperor Edward	375	Union Mill	..
Asur Virjee	8	Laxmi Cotton	4600
Alliance Cotton	70	Vishnoo Cotton	1700
Indian Dy.& Mfg.	215	Western India	500
Indian Mfg.	850	Wadia Woollen Mill	..
E. D. Sassoon	1-4	Sassoon Silk	570
Indian Woln Mill	14	Sassoon Cotton	45
Currimbhoy Mill	413	Sholapur	10300
Kilachand	5-4	Standard Mill	1300
Koorla Mill	160	Hindoostan Mill	925
Kastoorchand	125	Hyderabad	..
Khandesh Mill	2300	Tata Power Elec.	380
Khatau Mill	95	Punjab Cement	2
Gold Mohur	27	Bombay Flour	..
Jamshed Mill	110	Union Flour	35
Jivraj Baloo	..	Oriental Life	500
Tata Mill	80	Empire Life	225
David	..	New India	13
Dawn Mill	660	Jupiter Ins.	6
New City	240	Great India	..
Planet	30	Scindia Steam	6-2
Premier	65	Eastern Chomical	1-8
Presidency	60	Port Canning	640
Bradbury Mills	455	B'bay Telephone	25
Birla	10	„ Uganda	40
Madhavji	372-8	„ Burma New	75 Pre
Madhaorao Scin-	45	Br. Burma Petrol	4-10
Mancekji Petit	2300	Tata Oil	11-8

GOLD.

Bombay, April 30.

Ready:—21-10 9
Vaida. Opening Highest Lowest At 6 p.m
Visak 21-11-9 21-11-0 21-11-0
Jeth 21-13-0 21-12-6 21-12-6
Teji Mandi.
Visak. 0—2—0
Jeth 0—4—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, April 30.

Ready:—70-14-0
Vaida. Opening. Highest Lowest At 6 p.m
Visak 71-1-0 70-15-0 70-15-0
Jeth 71-4-0 71-3-0 71-3-0
Teji Mandi.
Visak. 0—10—0
Jeth 1—4—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

GOLD.

London, Apl. 29.

Gold to the vaue of about £400,000 from Africa taken by India and Continent at prevailing price before Chancellor's statement.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 30.

To-day Reuter reported 22 to 16 points higher in old crop and 15 points higher in new crop in New York futures. The market advanced on short covering Liverpool has been reported 18 to 15 points lower. The market eased on further long liquidation.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 29th instant as under:—

"Accumulation of may sustaining influence. Further advance likely to meet considerable resistance. Weekly weather report mostly favourable. South-West becoming too dry."

Messrs. The Cotton Agents Ltd. have received the following cable D/- 29th instant from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—

"Weekly Agricultural Bureau Report favourable Draught broken in Texas and Oklahoma. Rain is needed in Southern portion of the Eastern belt."

In consequence of a moderate advance reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 464 1/2 i.e. Rs. 2/- higher than yesterday's closing rate for fully good M. G. Broach July-August. At the opening Commission Houses and Exporters were moderate buyers and the prices improved to Rs. 465/-. On selling by prominent Shroffs and Commission Houses the values gradually gave way to Rs. 463 1/2 and the market closed at Rs. 463/- at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 463 1/2 and closed at Rs. 462 1/2 on selling by Bazar operators. Commission Houses were moderate sellers for Broach May.

Fully good M. G. Broach April-May opened at Rs. 460 1/2 and declined to Rs. 457 1/2 on selling by Commission Houses. On buying by Barzar operators the prices improved to Rs. 458 1/2 and the Market closed at Rs. at 4.30 p.m. Fully good M. G. Bengal May and July were nominally quoted at Rs. 406/- and Rs. 409/- respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday and the demand was limited to high-class qualities; and about 2,500 bales were reported to have changed hands.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6-30 P.M.

Bombay, April 30

Fully Good Broach	April/May	458
„ „ „	July/Aug.	462 1/2
„ „ Bengal	May	406
„ „ „	July	409

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 30.

Description.	Superfine.	Fine.	F.Good	Good
M. G Bengal and S.Punjab	430	420	405	395
M. G. Kadi/Viramgaon	489	482	472	
M. G. Dhollera	479	472	462	
M. G. Broach	495	490	478	468
M. G. Punjab/American	493	478	..	

EI. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 30.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	459
„ „ „	July/Aug.	463
„ „ Bengal	May	408
„ „ „	July	411
Good Southerns	May/June	443

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 30.

	Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	..	.. ..
„ Fine M.G.	..	410 ..
„ F.G.M.G.	390	.. ..
Sindh Punjab Fine M.	..	410 ..
„ F.G.M.G.	390	.. ..
Punjab Americans M.G.	480	.. ..
Wardha-Hingh. Fine M.G.	435	470 ..
Nagpur	435	470 ..
Yeotmal .. Fne M.G.	430	450 ..
Pulgaon .. „ „	435	455 ..
Dhamangaon „ „	430	450 ..
Amraoti .. „ „	410-15	445 ..
Khamgaon-Akola „	410-20	440 ..
Mu kapur „ „	390-400	430 ..
Khandesh „ „	370-80	420 ..
„ FG.M.G.	365	.. ..
Broach Fine M.G.	..	490 ..
„ Fully Good „	..	470 ..
Muthia Fine „	..	.. ..
„ F.G.M.G.	..	400 ..
Dharwar S.G.	..	.. ..
Coompta M.G.	..	490 ..
Westerns „	..	450 ..
„ H.G.	..	.. ..
Miraj M.G.	..	480 ..
Cambodia	..	525 ..

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

30th Apl. 1925.

New York Market, 29th April.

Pevious Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
23.75	May		23.97	+22
23.99	July	24.02+03	24.15	+16
23.70	Oct.		23.85	+15
23.60	Jan.		not received.	

New York spot on 28th April, 24.00 —10, New Orleans 24.05 —05.

Telegraphic market advices:—July highest 24.21 (2.35 p.m.), lowest 23.95 (at the opening), range .26 points.

Small but steady professional market.

Liverpool Market, 29th April.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
12.89	May			12.71	—1
13.01	July	12.88—13		12.85	—18
12.91	Oct.	12.80—11	12.73—18	12.74	—17
12.79	Jan.			12.64	—15
	Egyptian				
27.55	July			26.95	—60
23.20	Nov.			22.95	—25

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Cabled 10.10 a.m: Light rains North Carolina. Amarillo (Tex.), Fort Smith (Ark.)

(2) Cabled 10.45 a.m: New York telegraphs: While market looks like going a little lower temporarily, we are opposed to short sales and are still bullish in the long run.

(3) Cabled 12.35 p.m: Tone of market barely steady. Further long liquidation absorbed by end of the month trade fixing call sales.

(4) Cabled 5.05 p.m. Our travelling man wires: All North Texas, and parts of West and North-West Texas have had good rains. In Central Texas drought continues. Weekly Government Weather Report very favourable, drought much broken in Texas.

American Cross Rate 4.84 1/16.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Apli. 29.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 7,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp 300 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 150 Bales.
Mid. Americans Spot:—Universal standard fair inquiry 12.94
Egyptian .F G. F. Sakellaridis 30.20

New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

May	23.79
July	24.02
October	23.74

New York Noon Call

May	23.82
July	24.07
October	23.78

New Orleans 9 a.m.

March	23.84
May	24.05

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Apl. 30.

Future Delivery Prices:—

May	12.77+.06
July	12.91+.06
Oct.	12.79+.05
Jan.	12.70+.06

EGYPTIANS.

May.	27.90+.15
July	27.15+.20
Nov.	23.25+.30
Jan.	22.20+.25

London, Apl. 29.

Belgium	unreceived.
Athens	25.650
Cuban Sugar May sellers 13/-	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Apli. 29.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands	G. O. C. Liverpool.
April	12.66 —.19
May	12.71 —.18
June	12.76 —.16
July	12.85 —.16
August	12.83 —.15
September	12.79 —.17
October	12.74 —.17
November	12.66 —.17
December	12.65 —.16
January	12.64 —.15
February	12.64 —.14
March	12.65 —.13
April	12.63 —.12

Tone:—Barely steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Apl. 29.

April	27.80 —.70
May	27.75 —.70
June	27.40 —.60
July	26.95 —.60
August	25.90 —.1.55
September	24.85 —.50
October	24.45 —.45
November	22.95 —.25
December	22.45 —.25
January	21.95 —.25
February	21.85 —.25
March	21.82 —.25

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Apl. 29.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 8,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 4,000
Day's Exports to Continent 6,000

Futures at New York:—

May	23.97	+.22
July	24.15	+.16
October	23.85	+.15

Spot Cotton at New York 24.25 +.25
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 24.40 +.35

Futures at New Orleans:—

May	24.03	+.24
July	24.21	+.18

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 19 7/8
Demand Bills 4.84.00
Silver:—Foreign mined 67

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Apl. 29.

Scinde Good	9.50
Scinde Fully Good	9.90
Scinde Fine	10.30
Bengal Good	9.60
Bengal Fully Good	10.00
Bengal Fine	10.40
Oomra Good	10.30
Oomra Fully Good	10.70
Oomra Fine	11.10
Broach Good	10.65
Broach Fully Good	11.05
Broach Fine	11.45

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

New York, Apl. 29.

Futures at New York.

May	23.97	+.22
July	24.15	+.16
October	23.85	+.15

Liverpool, Apl. 29.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands	G. O. C. Liverpool.
May	12.71 —.18
July	12.85 —.16
October	12.74 —.17
January	12.64 —.15

MESSRS. A. NORDEN AND CO'S WIRE.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., received on Thursday the following cable from their friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., of New York:—

"Accumulation of May sustaining influence; further advance likely to meet considerable resistance."

WHEAT.

London, Apl. 29.

Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. A/M. sellers 58/9
Rozario Santa Fe 64 lbs. A/M. sellers 59/9
Tone:—Firm dearer quiet trade.
Australian A/M. sellers 58/6
Choice White Karachi M/J. buyers 59
Soft Red Karachi A/M. value 58
Tone:—Firm dearer quiet trade.
Wheat two club Calcutta A/M. nominal 60

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

(Bombay, April 30. (6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	58 0 0	8 9 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	59 0 0	8 10 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	60 0 0	8 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 15 0	11 7 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 14 0	11 6 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 8 0	13 0 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 3 0	12 11 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	73 0 0	14 9 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	69 0 0	..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	66 0 0	..
Teelseed, Black	62 0 0	12 4 0
Poppyseed, White	13 2 0	13 10 0
Groundnuts	67 0 0	13 6 0
Mowraseed	8 12 0	9 4 0
Barley	47 0 0	6 8 0
Castorseed	65 0 0	13 1 0
Cotton Seeds, Ready Delivery	..	..
Jira	12 0 0	..
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	8 5 9	
Wheat, Sept	8 7 9	
Linseed, May	13 3 0	
Linseed, Sept.	13 8 9	

METALS.

London, Apl. 29.

English best Selected Copper £63 3/4
Standard Copper G. M. B. £61 7/16
Copper Braziers £79
Yellow Metal 7 9/16
Hard Spelter 30 1/4
Corrugated Sheets £16 3/8
The Block—Multilated.

COPPER.

Bombay, April 30.

	per md. Rs.	a.	p.
Jopper, German	3-4	66	0 0
Copper	1	66	0 0
Copper	1 1-4	64	12 0
Copper, American	1 1-2	65	0 0
Copper	1 3-4	65	0 0
Copper	2	65	0 0
Japanese Copper Bars	..	62	0 0
Panchteka joint	..	27	0 0
Copper, English Bars	..	61	0 0
Brass Bars	..	39	4 0
Pat Klai	..	67	0 0
Lead, Country	..	25	0 0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4	..	56	8 0
„ „ to 1	..	55	12 0
„ „ 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		55	12 0
German Copper 1 1-2	..	64	12 0
„ „ to 1 3-4 to 2	..	64	12 0
American Copper 3-4 to 1	..	66	0 0
„ „ 1 1-4	..	65	0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 30.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0	13	0
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	0	15	0
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0	12	6
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0	12	3
David	No. 10 1/2	0	12	0
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0	11	9
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0	12	0
Sattars	No. 10 1/4	0	12	0
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0	11	0
Light-house	No. 6 1/2	0	10	9
Japan	No. 40—1	1	5	0
„	No. 42—2	1	6	0
„	No. 20	1	0	3
„	No. 32	1	3	9

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Apl. 29.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—
June/July sellers 17
July/Sept. sellers 16/7 1/2
Oct/Dec. sellers 16/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—
Oct/Dec sellers 16/8 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—
Oct/Dec. sellers 16/9 1/4
Tone:—Weak—Lower.

LINSEED.

London, Apl. 29.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
April/May sellers £21 3/4 buyers 21 5/8
Tone.—Quiet—Steady.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
April/May done 43 5/8
May/August done and buyers 43 7/8

London, Apl. 29.

Linseed Argentine £19 3/4 A/M. value quiet trade—Values mostly steady after firmer.
Cottonseed Bombay A/M. sellers £9 3/4
Castorseed Bombay A/M. sellers £23 1/8
Rapeseed Toria A/M. sellers £20 3/4
Rapeseed Ferozepore A/M. sellers £21 3/4
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore A/M. sellers £19 3/4
Tone of Rapeseed:—Steadily held—Poor demand.

London, Apl. 29.

Business was done to-day in Linseed La Plata at £19/16/3 April shipment to Hull, Barley old crop landed at 34 1/2

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Apl. 29.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow 4 4/6
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow 4 5/6
General Tone of Tallow Aucton very poor demand.

RUBBER.

London, Apl. 29.

Para Up River Fine, Spot May/June 19
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot May 21 1/2
Tone:—Closing firmer—Moderate business

BARLEY.

London, Apl. 29.

Karachi Barley May/June sellers 42

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Apl. 29.

Cardiff to Bombay 14/3

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 30.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 29th April, 1925.

Cotton	19738 Bales
Wheat	32743 Cwts.
Linseed	41848 „
Rape, etc.	2739 „
Gingellyseed	2636 „
Poppyseed	2079 „
Groundnuts	3413 „
Castorseed	4512 „
Rice	96037 „
Myrabollams	7140 „
Cottonseed	7969 „
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	8884 „
Juwar	899 „
Masur	Nil „
Barley	192 „
Bajri	2299 „
Coal	6762 Tons.

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, April 30.

	12 to 1 O/O.	1 to 2 O/O.	2 to 3 O/O.
Ahmedabad Advance ex-div	..	..	420
Bombay Cotton	..	..	460
Bombay Dyeing	1122-8, 1110	..	1112-8
Century	557-8	542-8	545
Nagpur ex-divi.	487-8	480	482-8
Colaba	..	..	115
Crescent	226-4	..	226-4
Indore	380	377-8	380
Kohinoor	..	..	1200
New Great	332-8	..	340
Pearl	542-8	530	540
Phoenix	..	..	500
Bharucha	..	..	100
Simplex	161-4	155	160
Swan	..	..	165
Swadeshi	..	..	630
Pabni	..	..	345
Fazal	945	935	945
Mathuradas	..	..	230
Tata Mill	..	..	80
Globe	..	..	47 8
Mysore	..	..	120
Madhavji	..	..	372-8
Finlay	..	..	130
Gokak	..	..	107-8
Edward Sassoon	..	..	120
Meyer Sassoon	..	..	110
Alcock	..	..	140
Bombay Elec. Tram	..	..	95
Bombay Steamer Ordy	..	..	70
Bundi Cement	..	..	7-8
Central E. Mining	..	..	27
Indian Cement	..	..	35
Katni Cement Ordy.	..	..	50
Shivrajpur	..	..	43
Tata Steel Ordy.	..	..	13
Tata Steel Defd.	..	..	41-4

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Delta" with the mails of April due at 8 a.m.

SATURDAY, May 2.

The s.s. "Delta" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Quarterly General Meeting of Indian Merchants' Chamer, 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

MAIL TRAINS' TIMING.

G. I. P. RAILWAY

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail Trains at and from Victoria Terminus:

	Arr.	Dep.
	H.M.	H.M.
Punjab Mail	16 45	12 20
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	19 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 0
Madras Mail	4 0	22 30
Poona Mail	11 30	15 15
Inter III Poona Express	12 26	14 0
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Exp.	9 0	11 0
Madras Fast Passenger	11 45	9 45

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1/4th Bombay Grenadiers will play music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails from Australia Via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday, the 3rd May.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" with the Mails from Bombay of 25 inst., arrived at Aden at 6 p.m. on the 29th inst., and left there at 9 p.m. the same day.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The total mortality from 6 a.m. of 29th to 6 a.m. of 30th April, Exclusive of Stillborn was 98.

Total Mortality the same day last year was 102.

Small-pox 8 attacks 6 deaths. Plague 1 attack. Influenza 1 attack.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

The office of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council will be closed from 2nd May to 17th May both days inclusive.

BANK RATE.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchenged at 7 per cent.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ.

The weekly lecture meetings of the Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj are suspended for the present till further notice.

ALL INDIA SHIA CONFERENCE RECEPTION COMMITTEE'S MEETING.

A meeting of the Reception Committee will be held on the 3rd May at 4 p.m. in Shustary's Imamwada when the Report, together with the Statement of Receipt and Expenditure will be submitted.

K. R. CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE.

Prof. Shapurshaw Hormasji Hodivala, will deliver the third of his series on "Parsi History" at the Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institute, Hornby Road, to-day at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

PATHARE KAHSTRIYA CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY LTD.

The First general meeting of the above society will be held at Purav Bhuvan, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar, on Sunday, the 3rd at 6 p.m. (S. T.), Mr. C. S. Devale, to preside. All members of the community are requested to be present on the occasion.

THE OPEN ROAD TO SWARAJ.

Under the joint auspices of the National Home Rule League and the National Convention Samiti, Mr. Jaumndas Dwarkadas will deliver a public lecture on "The Open Road to Swaraj" on Monday, the 4th at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), at "the Congress House", Girgaum Back Road. Maulana Shaukat Ali will preside.

"DADA" OF THE LOCALITY.

...ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT.

On Tuesday night at about 10 p.m. an altercation took place between two personsi named Harkia and Ganpat Bhicaji and the point of dispute was as to who was the "Dada" of the locality. This took place at Borbhat Lane, Lamington Road and Harkia told his rival that he would soon show who indeed was the "Dada". This he did at about 11-30 a.m. on Wednesday, when he entered the Borbhat Lane and was, it is alleged, seen to strike Ganpat on the chest near a pan shop. The latter fell down and was removed in a victoria to his home. When a policeman went to Ganpat's house, he found him dead. He was apparently struck by a fine bladed instrument. After inflicting injuries Harkia fled and is being searched by the police.

A FATAL FALL.

Mr. Pestonji N. Surveyor (40) a Managing Clerk of Messrs. Crawford Bailey and Co., residing on the fourth floor of a building at Lamington Road, met with his death on Wednesday evening under very tragic circumstances. It appears when on Wednesday evening, one of the deceased's brothers came home from office, the deceased opened the door for him and then went towards the verandah. A little later a thud was heard by the deceased's two brothers on the road and on looking through the railing the deceased was found lying on the road below in an unconscious condition. He died while being removed to his room. One of the brothers of the deceased, at the inquest held by the Coroner, said he was told by the Head Clerk of Messrs. Crawford and Bailey about a week ago that the deceased was behaving strangely.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

HAUNTED BY HIS OWN FIGURE.

Appa Raghu (35) a Hindu residing on the third floor of a house at Byculla was behaving strangely for the past two days. When asked for the reason, he said he was haunted by a figure bearing his own name who threatened to murder him. That figure he said, also haunted him in his dream. To escape from the tortures of the haunted figure, Appa threw himself down from the third floor of his room on Wednesday evening death being instantaneous.

At an inquest held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

MOTOR LORRY FATALITY.

On Wednesday at about 1 p.m. Dhondu Deekar (10) a Hindu boy was going from Reay Road to Tank Bunder when a motor lorry came from the opposite direction and knocked Dhodu down. The left front wheel of the lorry passed over his body and he was crushed to death.

At an inquest held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, evidence was led to show that the driver of the motor lorry Tukaram Manekji had not sounded the horn and at the time of the accident was looking behind the lorry.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to the deceased having been run over by a motor lorry driven by Tukaram Manekji in a negligent manner.

REPORTED THEFT.

On Wednesday H Kashinath T. Deiva, residing with his guardian on the first floor of a house at Hughes Road finding the night very warm opened the two doors leading to the balcony and went off to sleep. When in the morning he got up he noticed some clothes hanging on the balcony which roused his suspicion. He therefore examined the room and found that cash and jewellery to the value of Rs. 670 had been stolen, the thief having apparently effected an entrance by climbing a rain water pipe near the balcony.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Mr. Hormazdyar Cooverjee Coyajee, LL.B., to act as Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, vice the Honourable Mr. Justice N. W. Kemp, Barrister-at-Law, proceeding on leave.

Four months' leave on average pay granted to D. S. Vira Vala has been extended by twenty-four months' leave and to allow the officiating appointment of Mr. Y. V. Vohra, to continue during the above period or pending further orders.

Lieutenant P. B. Hembrow, late Aide-de-Camp to the Political Resident, Aden, was granted leave on average pay for two months and one day from the 15th May 1924. The High Commissioner for India granted him, in continuation of this leave, an extension for three months without allowances.

Mr. C. H. Reynolds has been confirmed as an Assistant Superintendent of Police.

The services of Mr. W. N. U. Dunlop, I.C.S., Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Poona, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment as District and Sessions Judge in Kathiawar and Additional Sessions Judge, Palanpur, vice Mr. E. H. P. Jolly, I.C.S., proceeding on leave, with effect from the 6th May 1925, or from the date of relief.

Mr. D. Chamier, Barrister-at-Law, President of the Tribunal of Appeal under the City of Bombay Improvement Act, is granted leave of absence from the 10th April 1925 to the 1st September 1925, both days inclusive.

Mr. Muhammad Hussain Abdul Ali Havelivala, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed to act as President of the Tribunal of Appeal during the absence on leave of Mr. Chamier, or pending further orders.

Mr. J. W. Rowland, a Superintendent of Police in the Bombay Presidency, has been granted by the High Commissioner for India leave on half average pay for three months in continuation of the leave granted to him.

Mr. H. F. Ball, I.C.S., has been permitted by the High Commissioner for India to return to duty.

Mr. Gurdassing Tenumal, Daftardar to the Collector of Sukkur, is granted, with effect from 8th May 1925 or the subsequent date of relief, leave on average pay for four months.

Khan Saheb J. D. Buxy, Deputy Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency, is granted leave on average pay for two months with effect from the date of relief.

The Governor, with the concurrence of the Minister, is pleased to appoint Mr. Y. N. Marathe to act as Deputy Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency, vice Khan Saheb J. D. Buxy Proceeding on leave.

Mr. H. J. C. Millett, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Kanara, N. D., to be Assistant to the Divisional Forest Officer, Kanara, W. D., from 25th March to 6th April 1925, both days inclusive.

Mr. B. M. Colchester, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Kanara, W. D., to be Assistant Conservator of Forests, Kanara, N. D., vice Mr. Millett.

Messrs. C. G. Abichandani and Abdul Rahim have been confirmed as Extra Assistant Conservators of Forests with effect from 30th March 1925.

Rao Saheb V. G. Sant, Deputy Educational Inspector, Sholapur, was granted leave on average pay for twenty-six days with effect from 6th March 1925.

Mr. V. K. Kelkar, Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Sholapur, officiated as Deputy Educational Inspector, Sholapur, during the absence on leave of Rao Saheb V. G. Sant.

Mr. B. Brown has been appointed to be a member of the Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission, vice Mr. A. Geddis.

The following appointments have been made vice Lieut-nant-Colonel R. W. Anthony, M.B., C.M. (Edin), F.R.C.S. (Edin.), I.M.S:—

Major C. M. Plumtre, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), I.M.S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Hyderabad.

Mr. Motiram Utamsing, L.M. & S. B.M.S. to act as Civil Surgeon, Larkhana, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him being cancelled.

Mr. R. V. Mone, M.C.P.S., B.M.S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Nasik, with effect from the 25th March 1925, vice Major R. H. Candy, I.M.S., appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Ahmedabad.

Mr. N. M. Chavan, L.M. & S., B.M.S. Medical Officer, Central Prison Hospital, Hindalgi (Belgaum) has been granted leave on average pay for two months with effect from the afternoon of the 1st April 1925.

Mr. F. G. DeSouza, M.B., B.S., B.M.S., has been appointed to the J. J. Hospital, Bombay, with effect from the forenoon of the 7th April 1925.

Mr. M. B. Mardhle, M.B., B.S., B.M.S., has been appointed Medical Officer, Deccan Convict Gang, Visapur, with effect from the forenoon of the 31st March 1925.

Mr. Khushaldas Wadhumal Santani, Assistam Engineer, to act as Exetentive Engineer, Karachi Canals District, vice Mr. H. A. MacArthur granted leave with effect from the 1st June 1925 or until further orders.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, April 30.

In the share market in jutes the recent fall in the price of the raw material has heartened up buyers which accounted for a large speculative turnover in Howrah and Clive at advancing prices. For the higher priced stocks also buyers were not so shy as better rates were bid and a general improvement was reflected. Coals and teas attracted little attention with business merely on a retail scale. In miscellaneous rubber shares still attracted a certain number of buyers, otherwise only a few deals of an isolated nature were about all that took place among some of the popular stocks. Government securities were quiet. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent. Government paper Rs. 67/10, 5 per cent. war loan 1929-47 95. 5 per cent. loan 1945-55 99-3. 6 per cent. bonds 1930 103-3.

Railways:—Darjeeling Himalayan Railway 166.

Cottons:—Agra United Re. 1.

Jutes:—Alliance 558, Auckland 279-8, Bally 229, Barnagore 183, Birla 7/4, Caledonian 588, Champdany 195, Cheviot 271, Clive 43-10, Craig 4-10, Dalhousie 330, Delta 515, Fort William 408, Howrah 44-2, Kamarhatty 563, Kankarrah 446-8, Kinnison 985, Lansdowne 42, Lothian 427, Naihati 510, National 30-4, Presidency 2-10, Reliance 60/12, Waverley 8-12.

Coals:—Barsboni 8-12, New Tetturya 4-10, North-West 21-8, Frank Ross 5-8, Britannia Building and Iron 4-2, Hooghly Flour 26-4, British India Corporation ord 4-4, Burma Finance and Mining 3-8, Madan Theatres 2-6, Anglo-Oriental Navigation 17-13.

Tea Companies:—East India 18, Gohpur 10.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and twenty-seven thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling five and seven-eighth pence.—A. P.

SECRET OF HIS SUCCESS.

SPIRIT OF INDEPENDENCE

"AT HOME" TO MR. J. BAPTISTA.

A most enjoyable and successful "At Home" was held in the St. Xavier's College on Thursday evening by friends and admirers of Mr. Joseph Baptista to honour him on his election to the presidential chair of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. The gathering was representative of all communities of Bombay. Prominent among those present, besides Mr. M. R. Jayakar who presided, were Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Rev. Father Duhr, Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. P. Poseph, Dr. Alban De Souza, Dr. De Monte and many of the prominent Municipal councillors.

A band was in attendance which enlivened the proceedings of the evening.

Miss Sylva Mendoza, F.T.C.L., treated the audience to a classical piece on the piano which was much appreciated by the gathering.

After partaking of light refreshment the gathering dispersed late in evening.

Mr. J. Baptista on arrival was received by members of the Managing Committee and conveyed to the hall through a row of girl guides who furnished the guard of honour.

Mr. Mines in requesting Mr. M. R. Jayakar to take the chair said that they were really glad to have the vynosure of the Swaraj Party in Bombay to preside on the occasion.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar said that he regarded it as a great honour to preside on an occasion where the citizens of Bombay including the students have met to honour a man whom they thought as one of the most distinguished citizen of the city. Mr. Baptista had cut a prominent figure in the civic activities of Bombay. Those who had watched Mr. Baptista since the time when he left a lucrative post in the Forest Department, went to Cambridge and took high honors and returned to India as a barristers, and began to take part in the public life, must have seen him rise from one honor to another. The one single note that he had struck and which had made him stand apart from many a politician was the independence of the man. Mr. Baptista had always been taking part in Municipal and National activities. In national life perhaps he stood, of late, a striking figure singly a part in clear acteristic independence. That was an admirable expression of all that was good in the man. The characteristic bold and courageous utterance of his when he expressed his difference and disapproval of their prevailing national programme brought out the best in the man.

In conclusion Mr. Jayakar hoped that God might spare Mr. Baptista long to serve the country and the people. He had no doubts that when Mr. Baptista retires at the end of the tenure of his office, he might have fulfilled all the hopes they had raised of him and more.

EPIC IN AN EPIGRAM.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said that a chairman of the Municipal Corporation was a protector of public health, but she was sorry that Mr. Baptista did not exercise that office that evening as he did not raise his voice against her speaking though she was in bad health. Mr. Baptista's life was an epic and her speech she was afraid would be like an epigram. How could she then condense the epic of Mr. Baptista's life in an epigram. Mr. Jayakar struck the right note when he spoke of the independence that characterised the man. Speaking for herself she could say that to her many sins could be condoned, but not the sin of slavery. Mr. Baptista was free from that besetting sin of Indian mentality slavery. It was not pleasant to have Mr. Baptista as an opponent but he was always a fair opponent. He hits hard at his opponent like a right good boxing champion, but his heart was as clean as a child's. She wished to speak of Mr. Baptista as citizen not only of Bombay but of India, who had abroad outlook not circumscribed by narrow clamish or communal interests. Though occasionally he made much of his being a Maratha Christian. He might not agree with the prevailing political activities of the countries, what did it matter, when the goal he was aiming at was the freedom and salvation of India. She compared Mr. Baptista to John the Baptist in ruggedness of character, courage and fearlessness.

Maulana Shaukat Ali said that he was an invited guest, but he assured them all that he was really glad to be present that evening to honour a citizen who thoroughly deserved it and whom the speaker loved since he first heard of him. When the speaker was what he called an object Government servant in U. P. he first heard Mr. Baptista as the lawyer who defended late Lokmanya during his first trial, at a time when heaps of friends deserted Tilak, but this bold and courageous little man stood by the Lokmanya. Since that time he was always proved of Mr. Baptista and was afraid of the little man. Mr. Baptista and he had many differences and though Mr. Baptista could not even rise as high as his chest, he—Shaukat Ali assured them that he never knew Mr. Baptsista hitting below the belt. That was speaking all that one could say of the man and though he was not a citizen of Bombay, he joined them in wishing him all success in his new role.

BOMBAY'S MOST NEGLECTED MAN.

Dr. Alban De Souza said that it was certainly gratifying to see the gathering assembled to honour Mr. Baptista who was aptly termed Bombay's most neglected man in civic affairs for almost two decades, who had, however, come into his own. Continuing Dr. De Souza said that he had tried to prove into the secret of Mr. Baptista's success, who earned approbation and applause from friends and foes alike. It was summed up in a little word of nine letters character. It was character combined with sincerity of motives, honesty of purpose, a board outlook and an inborn love for the poor and the depressed.

Mr. Joseph Baptista the guest of the evening replying said he was much obliged to them all for the high honour done to him that evening. From the speeches it appeared to him that an "At Home" was a prosaic devise for poetic effusion, consisting mostly of eloquent and flattering compliments. He could not appropriately express the deep feelings of gratitude for the esteem and regard they had shown him. Esteem was considered as a harvest of life spent in useful work. He, however, laid no claims to that. He had done his little bit to the best of his ability in civic, professional and public life. From civil engineering to civil and criminal law was like crossing the Rubicund but to go from civil law to civic affairs was a simple affair—probably due to law of attraction or gravitation. Civic life to him was a labour of love bn he had thought it was love's labour lost Even in moments of his wildest flights of fancy, he never dreamt that his work in civic affairs would be so much appreciated. Their approbation and appreciation would act as a stimulant for him to carry on his duties

Proceeding Mr. Baptista said that the President of the Corporation was considered as a prize post, but it had its embarrassments.

Continuing he said that a long line of architects had built the Municipal edifice and let it be their pride to improve and adorn the same. Let them get rid of civic lethargy and let them endeavour to rekindle and relight the civic flare by turning their attention to civic umenities of life, particularly the physical and intellectual side of the life of its citizens. They had all along paid no attention to sport, art galleries, libraries and theatres that went to make up the intellectual and cultural life of the city. For that purpose he proposed to educate public opinion. He intended to call mothers and fathers to meet and to discuss and devise such schemes at a party on the terrace of the Corporation Building over cups that cheered but did not inebriate. That was where he asked them all to co-operate with him.

Mr. Baptista once again thanked them all for the high honour done to him that evening.

Mr. J. Gomes, Bar-at-Law moved a vote of thanks to the chair and the gathering then retired to the garden, where light refreshments were served.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

INTER SCIENCE EXAM. RESULTS.

The following is the list of successful candidates declared yesterday:—

FIRST CLASS.

J S Badami, N N Dadabhoy, R D Desai, V M Dixit, A D'Souza, A K Ganpule, S G Mehta, N H Mohile, P S Pandit, R P Patwardhan, J A Dhruva, P P Halemani, D S Nadkarni, M M Talaty, G R Athavle, N G Ayyangar, K A Champhekar, H D Chitale, A J Doshi, M M Gandhi, R S Hulyalker, D P Jog, D R Joglekar, S B Joshi, V A Joshi, V V Kale, A K Kanitkar, N Y Monahar, D N Marathe, R R Pandit, M S Phadke, K V Sane, S A Godbole, D C Desai, S K Nadkarni, J S Parikh, C H Shah, D G Bhagat, C T Chablani, M V Kauramlani, L P Kothari, V C Kothari, A J Mehta N D Mirchandani, T D Saughavi, P R Shiwsasani.

SECOND CLASS.

M J Adsera, C F Amin, R P Amin, P L Ankleswria, P M Barve, S S Bativala, A L Chandavarkar, K A Damle, W H Date, A S Desai, S R Desai, B N Diksuit, G I Genji, G G Gurjar, N D Jogiekar, R G Joshi, M L Kabadi, S A Kini, A N Konare, V G Lele M G M H Maniyer, R G Maukeina, K A Mestri, V V Navare, V G Pause, C Z Patel, A M Patel, L K Puranik, C M Shah, M P Shah, N N Shah, S N Shirodkar, H H Som S R Sunthankar, D S Thakur, G S Thosar, J M Tongaonkar, L H Vaselee, P D Velankar, F G Abbasi, S S Adhyapak, S B Ankleswria, A K Dani, B D Desai, M A Doctor, L W D'Souza, P M D'Souza, A Fernandes, M B Gade, D A Gagrat, S S (Gokhale, D V Gonsalvez, B H Iyer, A G Josni, G B Kabraji, S V Kanitkar, S N Katrak, F B Khambatta V. G. Kulkarni, K D Manohar, A B Mantri, S Mazarello, F G Misquitta, D N Modi, R R. Moresa, T Munim, G V Mutalik, R M Nadkarni, J K Nene, S A Parandekar, H A Parekh, Y J Parvatiker, H K Patel, V J Patwardhan J G L Pinto, V H Purohit, P C Raje, E J Ramdas, M B Ract, S T Rodda, H C Shah, K P Shah, V K Shah, M A Sharbag, G L Soman, R F M Abdul, S D Agni motri, M N Bapat, N D Bhide, N K Bonde, B P Chaudhari, G S Chaudhari, M A Chhatre, G M Deodhar, V V Deshpande, A G Gadgil, N K Gandhi, M B Gokhale, A V Govande, V V Gupte, K G Havaldar, K A Honwad, P A Joshi, H B Kale, J G Kane, D V Karmarkar, R S Karve, V V Ketkar, M N Kulkarni, V S Kulkarni, S L Limaye, J H Malkani, L R Marwadi, A G Mehendale, M V Mehendale, G P Mushrir, S A Nadgauda, S A Narsapur, B G Navalekar, P P Patel T J Patel, D V Phatarpekar, L D Pitkar, D V Potdar, S N Ranade, V J Shah, G P Shahani, G S Soman, P S Sukhawal, N A Taher, S D Waknis, E V Chhatre, V R Gadgil, K V Ghatlia, N N Gouse, J A Gokhale, J. Bankat Chandra, L K Kale, R V Kurlekar, K V Lonkar, J Melton, Sridhar Rat Naidu, C S Patel, V B Raje, J S Sanghani, B N Vakil, R D Waghawadkar, A R Bohra, D D Desai, S P Desai, V M Desai, J C Otia, G B Patel, S M Patel, R B Shah, T M Shah, S T Tnadhani, E D Ankleswria, J G Patel T G Abichandani, A B Asha J D Belani, B P Dcria, C D Ellicot, T B Gandhi, R T Ghia K G Hiranandani, H S Jagtiani, M K Jagtiani, B V Junnarkar, F D Kewalramani, F M I Kureshi, D P Lalvani, A G Malkani, M C Matai, J T Mehta, G T Thakur, K T Thakur, K R Thariani, G B Vaswani, K T Wadhwani, K B Waswani.

PASS

T G Advani, T M Asar, (exempted from Physics, Chemistry); J C Avari, H S Bharucha, M D Bhojani, J H Dadarker, B M Desai, D J Desai, T B Desai, T M Desai, D B Dhanbhoora, P D'Souza, A V Gauza, (exempted from Mathematics), H B Gidwani, N A Hattiangdi, (exempted from Chemistry) B J Jhangiani, G A Jog, D J Kamat, B A Kanga, (exempted from Chemistry), M M Katrak, V D Kelkar; P D Kotwal, M Lachhminarayan, (exempted from Mathematics, Chemistry), D P Lonkar, S M Mehta, V G Nabar, (exempted from Physics, Chemistry), S B Nandorkar, V B Neriekar, M L Nevarekar, G S Padhye, (exempted from Pysics, Chemistry), B G Palekar, C D Parekh, P H Parikh, C P Patel, F S Patel, (exempted from Chemistry), S B Pethe, S L Pikle, M J Pinto, B V Rajpal, (exempted from Mathematics and Chemistry), A C Ramchandani, V S Rege, N R Sadarangani, K B Saksona, B P Save, B S Shah, (exempted from Physics), C J Shah J K Shah, M A Sherolikar, (exempted from Chemistry), K A Sumant, H C Thakore, R V Thorat, J J Uniwala, (exempted from Chemistry) B D Vaidya, S N Vaidya, P K Wagle, A Abdulla, S A Ansari, G S Apte, A D J K Baloach, V S Basrur, (exempted from Physics), P N Bhat, (exempted from Physics, Chemistry) V R Bhatwadekar, J L Braganza, (exempted from Physics), H A Choksey, (exempted from Chemistry) C Desai, (exempted from Biology), J J Dodhi, J P Doshi, G V D'Souza, A Fernandes, J Fialho, J N Gokhale, C R Hattarga, S Hardikar, Jambhekar, (exempted from Chemistry), K Joglekar, F N Kapadia, H I M Kapadia, M S Kapileshwarkar, (exempted from Chemistry) R D Kelawala, M M Kothari, G N Kowshik, K M Kulhalli, (exempted from Physics and Chemistry), A G Kulkarni, H L Marathe, N D Marshall, M M Mehta, N J D Mehta, J O Mody, H P Moolgavkar, R D Muzumdar, S. S. Nariman (exempted from Chemistry), H Nunes, H N Qonwalla, G J Paranjpe, M M Parekh (exempted from Chemistry), U G Parikh (exempted from Chemistry), J R Paymaster, K B Pispati, M A Prabhu (exempted from Chemistry), J M Purandare, M D Purohit, H N Randeria, G A Rao, S B Rao, C A Rodrigues, V V Sahasrabudhe (exempted from Chemistry), G R Savant (exempted from Psysics, Chemistry), C H Shah (exempted from Physics, Chemistry), M J Taleyarkhan, P D Telang, M P Tripathi, M R Vachha, S V Vibhakar, J D Vohra (exempted from Physics, Chemistry), V G Vohra, N P Vyas, B S Wagle, B V Alawani, B D Bal, S J Basrani (exempted from Chemistry and Physics), P S Bhasele, S D Bhatia, N G Bhusari, A B Burke, J M Choksey, J S Choubal, C L R Chowra, M J D'Cunha, B P Desai, R N Deshpande, H B Dholakia, P K Dholakia, S M Dixit, N N Ghaisas, H S Giriyannavar, S H Gole (exempted from Physics), V V Gore (exempted from Chemistry and Mathematics) H G Gujar, G S Joglekar (exempted from Mathematics) D M Joshi, G N Joshi, P P Joshi (exempted from Chemistry), S G Joshi, M K Kale, N P Kale, G V Khedlekar (exempted from Chemistry), H B Kirtane, S D Kshirsagar (exempted from Chemistry), R D Kukade, B V Kulkarni, G N Kulkarni, S B Kunte, P K Mauskar, J M Marathe (exempted from Chemistry), M P Natu (exempted from Mathematics and Chemistry) B B Nigudkar, L M Oza (exempted from Chemistry), B H Parandjpye, N L Patel, Z H Patel, R V Patwardhan, V A Patwardhan, N V Pendse, P B Phatak (exempted from Chemistry), E S Poonawalla, R V Puntambekar (exempted from Mathematics and Chemistry), B A Puranik (exempted from Chemistry), E B Rajderkar, M A Ranade (exempted from Chemistry), M A Reza, D R Samasrabudhe (exempted from Mathematics and Chemistry), B M Sholapurkar (exempted from Mathematics and Chemistry) P T Sipamalani, S M Sohoni, T G Sohoni, S R Sontake, D D Thatte, S T Tipare, M A Vaidya, R P Vaishampayan, S G Wadekar, J F Araujo, M N Bagalkot (exempted from Chemistry), K Chitle, D B Gune (exempted from Physics, Chemistry), P M H Hoodbhoy, B K Kaduskar (To appear in Biology only), G S Kale, G T Kale G W Kane, K C Kania S N Kawley, B G Kirloskar, M U S A Kureshi, S Mahajan, T V Mhaskar, B N Mulay (exempted from Chemistry), P S Parchure, D E Pimpalkhare (exempted from Chemistry), G V Puranik, R L Rau, S V Revadi, L E Rodrigik, M A Sinana Iyengar (exempted from Chemistry and Biology), S N Soman, A K Syed (exempted from Chemistry), G S Vingle, J P Adesara, C T Bhatt (exempted from Mathematics and Chemistry), B M Chokshi, K A Desai, Y V Devaskar, K K Mehta, C B Nagarseth, B K Patel (exempted from Mathematics, Chemistry), H B Patel, L U Patel, D C Sethna, A N Shah, C B Shah, N V Shah, H D Shelat, K J Shukla (exempted from Physics, Chemistry), H D Trivedi, N G. Trivedi, C C Bhatt (exempted from Physics), B F Baruvalla (exempted from Biology), K S Dave, J J Desai, D H Mehta, K S Oza, N A Postwala, C M Rawal, C B Shah, K S Shah (exempted from Chemistry), R C Shah, V L Shah (exempted from Chemistry), G M M Z Abbasi, B H Advani, M H Advani, K R Ahuja, S J Asnani, S S Awatramani, R T. Balani, L J Chablani, R W Chainani, S D Chainani (exempted from Chemistry), M B Chandiramani, C G Dave, H DeSouza, M K Dholakia, E Falcao, R P Gandhi, B M Gianwani, M B Gidwani, M B Gidwani, J N Gursahani, T W Kalani, T N Kevalramani, K W Khubchandani, N K Kripalani (exempted from Chemistry), M D Lala, D N Lalvani, T V Lalwani (exempted from Mathematics and Chemistry) A G Makhijani, J S Malkani, R H Mirchandani, T S Panjabi, E B Robertson, S P Sainani, N B Sajnani, L M Shahani (exempted from Chemistry), A B M S Shaikh, A G I B Shaikh, B A I A Shaikh, G T Shivadasani, K D Shukla (exempted from Chemistry), K U Thadhani, R N Thadhani, A C Freitas.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

Scholarships and Prizes have been awarded as under:—

The Gibbs Prize to N G Ayyangar.

The Bai Shirinbai Ratansha Parakh Scholarship to Miss M B Gae.

The Mrs. Satyavati Talubhai Samaldas Scholarship to Miss Y. J. Parvatikar.

The Sir Dinshaw Maneki Petit Medical Scholarship to Miss Joan Malton.

The Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit (First Baronet) Science Scholarship to J S Badami.

The Noormahomed Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy Scholarship to P. M. H Hoodbhoy.

The Pestanji Hormasji Cama Scholarship to Miss J. J. Dodhi.

The Byramjee Nusserwanjee Kovaiee Scholarship and Silver Medal to M. M. Talaty.

The Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed Scholarship to F. G. Abbasi.

DANGEROUS DRUGS.

A COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

The Director of Information writes:—

A Committee has been appointed by Government to investigate with a view to the protection of the public, the possobility of adopting additional measures so as further to control the sale and dispensing of poisonous drugs. Lt.-Colonel R. Markham Carter, C.B., F.R.C.S. (Eng), D.T. (Liverpool), F.C.P.S. (Bombay), I.M.S., J.P. Presidency Surgeon, Second District, has consented to serve as Chairman of the Committee and the following gentlemen have agreed to serve as Members:—Dr. R. Row, O.B.E., Dr. S.K. Engineer, Dr. D.M. Masina, Mr. A. Wilkinson, (Messrs. Thomson and Taylor Ltd.), Mr. J. Fraser, (Messrs. Kemp & Co. Ltd.), Mr. Amritlal Vakil (Messrs T.E. Gajar and Co.), Mr. S.B. Gandhi, (Messrs. Hormusji Mulji and Co.).

The Committee will hold its meetings in the Bombay Medical Council Hall, on the Ground Floor of the Secretariat Buildings."

FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN.

LEAGUE RESULTS.

LONDON, April 29.

The following are results of football matches played in the League to-day:—

First Division.—Aston Villa 4, Blackburn 3; Notts County 1, Huddersfield 1; Liverpool 1, Cardiff 2.

Third Division (Southern Section).—Plymouth 6, Southend nil.

(Northern Section).—Durham 3, Nelson 1.

In a Friendly football match the Corinthians beat the Crystal Palace by four goals to two.

BRIDGEND DRAWS WITH CARDIFF.

Under the Rugby Union rules, to-day, Bridgend drew with Cardiff each scoring six points.—Reuter's Special.

TENNIS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON April 29.

At the Queen's Club, in the Challenge Round of the Amateur Tennis Championship, E. Baerlein retained his title, beating Hon. C. Bruce 6/4, 6/2, 6/2.—Reuter's Special.

The
in discuss
sition to emp
councillor from a
confidence in him. Se
the resolution as well as
Mr. V. J. Patel to send the
Rules and Procedure Committ
and threw it out by a large majo

Mr. B. N. Mehisheri, moved:

'That the President be requested
approach Government with a request that
they will be pleased to undertake legislation
for the amendment of the City of Bombay
Municipal Act, so a to provide therein as
follows:—

Whenever an application is received by the Municipal Commissioner signed by more than one half the number of voters of a Ward from which a Councillor has been elected on the Corporation declaring that the Councillor has lost their confidence and requesting that he should be declared to have lost his seat on the Corporation, the Commissioner thereupon announce that the seat of the said Councillor has become vacant and shall arrange to hold an election for the appointment of another candidate in the vacant seat just as in the cases of other casual vacancies in the seats of the Councillors.'

Mr. Mehisheri said Government nominees were more faithful to the Government than the elected members were to their electors. Some members gave all sorts of promises to the voters before the municipal elections but after their election they cast away their assurances and promises to the winds. They became more afterwards as masters of the electors rather than their servants. It was very difficult for the voters to remove them for three years although they went against their will. The Corporation wanted "Narimans and Patels" rather than title-holders and johookamis and he hoped the Corporation would pass his proposition.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsi seconded the resolution and said there were many members who did not even bring agenda papers with them in the Corporation much less they cared to read them.

Mr. P. J. Murzban thought the proposition if carried would encourage some people to send bogus applications correctness of which would be very difficult for the Municipal Commissioner to find out.

AN AMENDMENT.

Mr. V. J. Patel said time had come when ratepayers of the city should be empowered to recall their representatives if they had lost confidence. He remembered occasions when he had presided over meetings and passed resolutions calling upon certain representatives to vacate their seats and yet they had stuck to their seats. Unless therefore the law was modified it would not be possible in certain contingencies for the electors to redress their grievances. In Belgium there was a law empowering the electors to recall their representatives in case they had lost confidence in them. He therefore moved an amendment that the subject matter be referred to the Rules and Procedure Committee for report.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai seconded the amendment.

Mr. V. A. Desai characterised the proposition as impracticable and said the matter be left to the good sense of the voters to elect the best possible men at the time of triennial elections.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram opposed both the proposition and amendment.

Mr. J. M. Mehta regretted that Mr. V. A. Desai had perpetrated a huge joke on the house inasmuch as he (Mr. Desai) was one of the signatories on the National Party's manifesto containing a pledge on the lines enumerated in the proposition. He thought the electors should have a perfect right in recalling any representative in whom they had lost confidence.

Mr. V. A. Desai making a personal explanation said he still believed in the dictates of the National Party but he thought Mr. J. M. Mehta was wrong in saying that there was anything like that in the manifesto.

A REACTIONARY PROPOSITION.

Mr. H. P. Mody characterised it as a reactionary proposition. He declined to be bound hand and foot and submitted to the tyranny of the constituency which no self-respecting representative would tolerate.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai urged the Corporation not to be used as a pawn in the game of the Municipal Nationalist Party to carry on the next elections.

Mr. B. T. Desai said no representative had come in his individual capacity to the Corporation but by popular franchise. It was in no way a preposterous or ridiculous proposition but a fair and just one which would frighten only those who were dishonest and had failed their voters in their specious promises.

At this stage closure was moved and amendment being put to the vote was declared lost. A poll was demanded and resulted in 21 voting for it and 27 against and was declared lost. On a show of hands the original proposition too was declared lost.

LATE MR. KANTILAL K. OZA.

The death occured on Wednesday of Mr. Kantilal K. Oza, brother of Mr. U. K. Oza Editor, "Prajamitra and Parsi." In 1915 the deceased joined as a Naik the 125th Napier Rifles and was demobbed in 1918. In 1920 he joined the Swaraj Sabha and worked there till 1922. He then selected as his field the work of reform in the Nagar community and was instrumental in starting and managing the Nagar-Netramani, which has been in a state of suspension owing to his illness. The late Mr. Kantilal had been ill for the last four months and was taken for a change to Matra Hatinz where he died on Wednesday, the 29th April at 2 a.m.

...ICE.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1925.

SOCIAL INTEGRITY.

Hindu-Muslim tension is a townbred disease and it has been recently relieved by the decision of leaders not to interfere in the matter. We have refrained from joining the Hindu Mahasabha controversy in the hope that the less we make of it, the better we shall all be. The Indian press has on the whole treated it as a counter-blast aggravating current evils and there is good reason for letting it blow over; but a few sectarian journals keep harping upon the event as a formidable portent and it is advisable to say a word regarding one aspect of the controversy. One of the resolutions of the Hindu Mahasabha recommends a Sangathan drive all over India, while the orthodox leaders of the movement give a margin to the prejudice of untouchability. The movement contemplates the reorganisation of Hindu Society for defence. The first measure of protection they ought to adopt is to discard ambiguous formulas regarding untouchability. If they treat it as recondite feature deserving of tolerance, the very basis of reorganisation will have been scrapped. The bid for conversion is focussed on the disabilities of fifty millions of the untouchable class. Hindu leaders should not dally with genetic theories while they deal with an evil present and devastating The division of castes may be speculatively defensible and we are familiar with the contention that the system is great in its pristine purity, but in existing conditions the blemish cannot be regarded as a topic of apology. In its pristine conception, Imperialism has many features of value expressible in Roman terms. In actual practice, noble precepts break down, and in the same way we should realise the relation of Varnashrama dharma and untouchability to prevailing conditions that are far from idyllic. Hindu Society is vulnerable to the eager teachings of non-Hindu propagandists because not even the Hindu Sabha is capable of giving a categorical opinion adverse to the practice of untouchability. Disinclined to the initiation of reform from within, leaders are liable to attribute trouble to the machinations of other cults. They do not follow a policy of sagacious recklessness when they deal with untouchability and they attain an inverted sense of grievance against proselytising religions. Thus it is that the Hindu Sabha is prompted to pass the following resolution:—

"That this Mahasabha draws the attention of the Hindus in general and the provincial Hindu Mahasabhas to the critical situation in Bengal, Behar, Assam, Gujrat and other provinces where lakhs of Hindus have adopted other religions and are continuing to do so and where other religious preachers are specially trying to induce Hindu women and girls to discard their religion."

"That this Sabha appeals that these women and girls may be taken back to the society after proper Prayaschittra."

The speeches delivered show that the main indictment is against the Mussulmans. There is smouldering aversion to Christian missions, but we owe the observation to a shrewd Christian missionary that while Hindus and Mussulmans quarrel about music and cow-slaughter, no one dare throw a stone at Christian places of worship. The subtle psychology of it should appeal to the reflection of Hindus and Mussulmans.

We feel that there should be a check to rousing generalisations about the conversion and abduction of girls. Pericles once said that to love a country, it should be made loveable. The truth has an application in social life. When the Christian Conference met last December there was a resolution against the elementary danger of educated Christian girls in the U. P. and the Punjab embracing other faiths in the wake of matrimony. The girls become educated and the progress of boys could not keep pace with the balancing of sexes. The trouble is not peculiar and agitated representatives were counselled patiently to develop the backward arm of Society and remove the cause of diversion. In the same way Hindus should strive to remove the temptations of altering allegiance. It is a difficult topic bristling with sentiment, but we have the authority of the "Indian Social Reformer" in remarking that the so-called kidnapping of Hindu women is in a considerable degree due to the restraining imposture of custom among Hindu widows. The "Reformer" not long ago observed that the bulk of abduction-cases was traceable to the ban on widow-marriage among Hindus. Here is an element of social reform that we cannot lightly ignore. Let us by all means promote Sangathan provided it seeks to uproot internal disabilities and at the same time concedes to proselytising religions the liberty of persuasion. Abuses there may be, but it is essential that Hindus should make the practice of Society at least intelligible, if not quite loveable, to those whose silence is heard, to use a famous phrase, only of God. A specific issue is found in the problem of making widow-marriage correct and respectable. While Hindu leaders fulminate against aggression and give leave to the orthodox who observe primitive custom, let there be some effort to regularise practice in conformity with the sense of liberty. Lala Lajpatrai says at the recital of each abuse: "Here again I won't commit the Mahasabha to any statement which might injure the susceptibilities of the ultra-orthodox." The stories of seduction and conversion should be viewed in the light of custom whose defence reduces the advice of the Lalaji to a sorry pulp of words.

As reform should come from within, Hindu leaders who are alarmed at developments must think of amending the Hindu Widow Remarriage Act of 1856. We have no idea of disputing Shastric injunctions, but Society is a progressive organism, and we would just refer to the anxiety of enlightened Hindus to make justice to Hindu widows an ordered commonplace. At the risk of appearing prolix, we would quote a passage from Sir Surendranath Banerjea's Reminiscences:—

There was one other public movement that marked the period of my student life and which deserves a passing reference. It was the movement for the remarriage of Hindu widows inaugurated by the great Pundit Iswar Chunder Vidyasagar. His is an honoured name in Bengal and will I think, occupy, next to Raja Ram Mohan Roy, the proudest place in our history. I knew him well and admired his great personality, his wonderful strength of purpose, the breadth and liberality of his views and his deep and burning sympathy for the helpless and the poor. It was this last trait of his character that made him the champion of the Hindu widow. At the time he happened to possess great influence with the Government and succeeded in passing a law legalizing the re-marriage of Hindu widows. I well remember that stir and agitation which the movement produced and how orthodox Hindus were up in arms against it. Young as I was, I felt an interest in what was going on; and one of the earliest recollections of my boyhood is the sense of grief that I felt at the lot of a Brahmin girl, a neighbour of mine who had just lost her husband, and how strongly I wished her to be re-married. I never could pass her house as a boy without the liveliest emotions. The movement however, made no impression upon the community at the time. My grandfather was violently opposed to it, my father was as eager in its support. For the time being orthodoxy prevailed, and the champion of the Hindu widows died a disappointed man like so many of those who were in advance of their age, leaving his message unfulfilled, to a posterity that may yet do justice to his patriotic endeavours. The progress which the movement has made since his death in 1891 has been slow. A new generation has sprung up but he has found no successor. The mantle of Elijah has not fallen upon Elisha. The lot of the Hindu widow to-day remains very much the same as it was fifty years ago. There are few to wipe her tears and to remove the enforced widowhood that is her lot. The group of sentimental sympathisers have perhaps increased-shouting at public meetings on the Vidyasagar anniversary day, but leaving unredeemed the message of the great champion of the Hindu widow. 'When will that message be fulfilled?' cried I in the days of my youth. Let me repeat it in the evening of my life.

Orthodoxy prevailed once and it is reigning still; but the pathetic repetition of Sir Surendranath has a vivid bearing upon a problem which the Hindu Mahasabha has treated as a purposeless eccentricity. There must be internal reform and a stern avoidance of casuistry as our friends review the past in sweet reverie, and blame the aggrandisement of other religions to explain the exaggerations of panic.

DEAN INGE LOOKS AT INDIA.

It has been suggested that Dean Inge has been nick-named the Gloomy Dean through a spiteful conspiracy of journalists who resented his usurpation of their functions by his undertaking to lecture his fellow-countrymen on their affairs. But whether the Dean is a blackleg in the world of newspapers or not, he is far from gloomy in some of his opinions; indeed, like all Englishmen dealing with the relationship of the Western nations with the "backward" peoples of Asia and Africa when they are about to be most romantic and complacent, he succeeds in taking an eminently "practical" view of things. In the columns of the "Morning Post", a devoutly Christian paper, the Dean has analysed Rabindranath Tagore's moral condemnation of the acquisitive and predatory civilisation of Europe. It is a bare summary of the Poet's "Nationalism," but it is curious how even in introducing its author to the British public, subconscious bias betrays itself. While emphasising the patriotism and outraged sensitiveness of Tagore, the Dean hastens to reassure his readers that he is not to be classed with the "seditious plotters who are giving our Government so much trouble", and that, therefore, his Asiatic philosophy may be considered without any "animus" against the writer. The Dean's spiritual exaltation may be derived from the Bible but for a knowledge of world-news he is obviously fed on the "Daily Mail." Indeed, as an acute critic once remarked, deep down in that distinguished ecclesiastical composition of his, the Dean conceals somewhere a taste for scare-headlines. Not long ago Lord Olivier passed some strong strictures on those who exploit the term "sedition" for discrediting Indian Nationalists who are mendaciously and deliberately confounded with anarchists just as their clean and pacific struggle for national autonomy is represented as some bloody and mysterious plot. When a Dean, too, uses such stale claptrap and damns a movement by a cheap adjective, he no more deserves respect than any other middle-aged credulous reader of the "stunt" press of England. Nor does the Dean care to enquire why Indians give "trouble to our Government"; this "our Government" is the most potent source of "trouble" which is provoked and continued by its own existence. When in the early days of Christianity a priest was asked his nationality he merely replied, "I am a Christian": to-day the Dean of St. Paul's delights in pompous self-adulation of "our Government." That is how Christians follow the religion of Christ. The Dean pleads for a dispassionate consideration of Tagore's writing on the strength of his dissociation with a nationalist movement; as though if Gandhiji or Mr. Das had framed such indictment of Western civilisation it would be a whit less valuable because of their political crusade against the bureaucracy! Such is the quality of justice in thought and the objectivity of mind of the unworldly Dean.

But leaving the Dean's testimonials to Tagore alone we may pass on to his criticism of Tagore's thesis on civilisation. The Dean, it is no secret, is a fervent apostle of eugenics and seeks to defend the existing social order with its class-monopolies on the basis of pseudo-scientific arguments. In this article, he interprets the prevailing racial differences with the superiority of the white peoples it entails on the same facile assumptions. "The sheep races of Asia", he graciously avers, "may outlive all their oppressors; they have a survival value." But this Spencerian tag is not after all very profound. To say that the Asiatic races survive because they are fit and that they are proved to be fit by their survival is a vicious circle; in fact fitness and survival being made synonymous the statement becomes pure tautology. Moreover, the adaptation to environment which the Dean tacitly assumes to be a condition of such "survival value" does not necessarily require moral qualities for its operation; on the contrary many of the essentials of success in the industrial and social world of Europe are exactly the reverse of those demanded by an ethical code or religion. If success in such spheres can be obtained in the West through what Rabindranath in his "Nationalism" calls "organised self-interest" that is, through greed of wealth and lust of power, through impersonal ruthlessness and de-humanised efficiency, surely such "progress" is bought at the sacrifice of moral values. But that is precisely the basis of the Western civilisation, it is built upon the glorification of excessive energy; its prosperity is built on the widespread oppression and exploitation of weaker nations. Yet such a supremacy is no ultimate proof of the real superiority of the West mistaking, as it does, bustle for advance, excitement for happiness, the big for the great, the loud for the strong. The superiority of the West, indeed, is not based on any higher moral standard or sensibility but on the fact of technical efficiency, particularly in the art of homicide. The Dean, however, starting in the exalting atmosphere of philosophy and science ends, as he usually does, in the mire of present-day politics. In his defence of the bureaucratic dispensation of India, he provides the strange, though not unusual, spectacle of the Church militant in defence of Imperialism; did not Nietzsche with pardonable exaggeration say that the church taught everything which Christ opposed? He argues that the national pride of Tagore is the consequence of the European invasion which has nourished India on the literature of revolt till "our light chains begin to gall those who have never known freedom"; and that the British have never interfered with the caste-system or the spiritual idealism of India. But even so that revolt is no compliment to the system of governance which has been the chief medium for the super-imposition of alien culture. For the extent and depth of the revolt is a measure of the intense distrust aroused by the political system whose failings are naturally attributed to the civilisation which forms its background and for whose transmission it has been responsible. As for the weight of the "chains" that fetter India, the Dean who takes a lively interest in taxation should leave the matter to the judgment of the Indian tax-payer who, having no decisive voice in the distribution of the money taken from him, has to foot additional bills for the emoluments of the costliest service in the world; the chains are gilded but they are not light in point of individual freedom, national control or fiscal burden. Nor is the Dean on firmer ground when he picks and chooses matters left intact by the British regime. Civilisation is a whole and cultural contact is influenced by the nature of political and economic contact. Industrialism is gradually undermining the basis of caste-system for good as well as evil and may be replaced by class antagonisms. Or take spiritualism. If it is vital, it is certain to be affected by social conditions and gross standards of materialism: where there is poverty and moral decadence through subservience, even the temples may be corrupted and religion become a trade; and that spiritualism is arid and ephemeral which does not permeate the social atmosphere of a people. A spiritual idealism, that is uninfluenced by alien rule as the Dean argues, is not worth its name. Beware, said Mr. Bernard Shaw profoundly, of the man whose God is in the skies!

Notes of the Day.

Olive-Branch for Laurel.

General Hertzog's recantation of the Nationalist policy of secession of South Africa from the Empire is not surprising in view of the precarious parliamentary existence of his party. When at the last election the Nationalists and Labour combined to defeat General Smuts, the result of the election was a vote not for Nationalism but for the Nationalist-Labour Pact one of the conditions of which was the dropping of secession for the life of one Parliament. Thus the Nationalists who in previous years pitted the battle-cry of secession against General Smuts' grandiloquent ideal of British Imperialism have no independent majority at present and hold office only so long as they retain the good-will of the Labour party in Parliament. Now though Labour like the Nationalists depends for its votes on the poor Dutch class, it is not so predominantly Dutch in composition and sentiment as the Nationalists. The revival of the issue of secession is likely to arouse racial recriminations and to divide parties on strictly racial lines. What South Africa now desires is a solid front against the bogey of the Brown and Black Peril and if General Hertzog had decided to pursue a separatist policy, he would have not only alienated Labour but also the great mass of the English-speaking community. For, it should be remembered that while the Dutch and the British are allies in a holy crusade against the coloured, South African Labour is also a white man's party and stands not for the international unity of the world-proletariat but a policy of exclusive and selfish racialism through discrimination and segregation. A fratricidal squabble among the supermen must be prevented if the under-dogs are to be shown their proper place: so the General quietly drops secession as an olive-branch to the fello-whites so that he may win laurels in the pursuit of a vigorous native and Asiatic policy.

Poem of Pity.

Readers of Romain Rolland's remarkable study of Mahatma Gandhi will remember that its author mentions Gandhiji's attitude towards cow-protection as one of the characteristic signs of his humanitarian philosophy. Hinduism teaches the veneration of the soft animal—"a vast poem of pity" as Gandhiji has finely called it—because it is a symbol of man's kinship with the sub-human world. If the cow is selected in preference to other animals it is because of its economic and domestic importance in a predominantly agricultural and poor country like India. But pharisaism has become the bane of this as of other religious injunctions in India where the essence of religion has tended to be regarded as not the development of character but the meticulous observance of elaborate ceremonies. As Gandhiji in his presidential address at the All-India Cow Protection Conference observed, while no people in the world professes to respect the cow as the Hindus, nowhere in the world is the dumb creature more ill-treated and neglected than by the Hindus. Too often, as Gandhiji emphasised, is the problem of cow-protection looked upon as though it were merely one of rescuing it from slaughter; but the farmer or the owner of the cow is often as cruel as the butcher on whom the whole strength of Hindu sentiment is at times exhausted. Indeed, this negative attitude singling out the stoppage of cow-slaughter as the only appropriate means of cow-protection has been utilised by the militant communalists as a weapon of propaganda against the Muslims. It did not matter to them that the Hindus were responsible for the miserable state of the cattle in their charge: nor, as Dr. Munji pointed out at the Conference, that a greater number of cows were slaughtered for the British Army than for the Muslims. The whole problem of cow-protection, however, should be lifted from the stunid communal atmosphere and treated on the same basis of civic economics and humanitarianism. How that is to be done has been indicated in Gandhiji's suggestive address. It is incumbent on the public to support the endeavour of the Akhil Bharatiya Goraksha Mandal in that respect.

Their Highnesses.

The "Kesari" of Poona has embarked upon a novel news feature which ought to receive a very wide welcome. It devotes a couple of columns to interesting bits of news about what is happening in the territories supposed to be under the paternal rule of Their Highnesses, the Princes of India. Our Rajahs and Maharajahs, Chief and Chieflets are protected by the infamous Princes Protection Act from the severe comments of the press in British India, comments which can always run the danger of being magnified into a gross offence under that measure. But if the items of news which the "Kesari" has gathered together refer to a usual feature of administration under Indian States, it will not be long before the subjects of those States will seek an opportunity somehow or other of ventilating their grievances in an abrupt and uncomfortable form, and the sympathy of their countrymen in British India can always be guaranteed to them, in spite of Protection Acts. There are in Central India about 28 big States, and 64 minor ones, covering altogether an area of 60,000 square miles, and containing a total population of nearly fifty lakhs. Everywhere the subjects are discontented. Particularly is this case in Charkhari, Datia, Orecha and Chatarpur. There is no progress in education, nor is the least effort visible anywhere to improve the agricultural, economic, or social condition of the people. In the State, more in touch with this Presidency, however, efforts to make the burden of taxation still more onerous are zealously being continued. In Jath, the ryots have to pay, according to the "Kesari" for a lottery fund, a motor-car fund, a Palace fund, a Devi-Yellamma fund, and a Shri-Rankeshwari fund. After the lottery fund, we are not sure that the State subjects have any love for the Local Board Fund, but this latter is assessed at one anna in the rupee, while there is the Education-cess at four annas in the rupee. The four-footed population of the State of Jath has not escaped the attention of local officialdom. Every cow and buffalo, every horse and sheep is taxed according to a schedule ranging per head from anna one to annas eight. We wonder if the Chief Saheb of Jath will after all this zeal for taxation enjoy a roaring revenue. Any way he ought to invite the Taxation Committee peramabulating all over India at present, and give them a few tips. But very likely the Chief of Jath will not favour too close a scrutiny into his methods of taxation.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

PARTIES AND THEIR WORK.

(BY PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU.)

VII*

Mr. Jinnah has permitted himself to insinuate that the Swarajist support to the Steel Protection Bill proceeded from unworthly motives. He says "Because the steel Protection Bill came up before the Assembly in May the Swaraj Party actually changed their constitution and served on the Select Committee of the Bill"

I am unable to follow the connection between the Steel Protection Bill and the change of their constitution by the Swaraj Party darkly hinted at in this passage and invite Mr. Jinnah to throw some light on the matter. He is himself a distinguished member of the Tata Iron Steel Company besides being a responsible public man and an eminent lawyer. One would expect him to have some facts in his possession to establish the connection. Meanwhile I shall give the facts as they are.

The Juhu Conference.

The latter half of May 1924 was a period of some excitement in political circles and in certain coming events were forecasted in all the leading papers in India under the glaring head-lines. The scene of these events was the beautiful suburb of Bombay called Juhu which gave its name to a number of real and imaginary "Conferences" reported from day to day. Mr. Jinnah among others came into personal touch with what was happening from time to time. As a result of these conferences two statements were issued on the 22nd May 1924, one by Mahatma Gandhi and the other by Mr. C. R. Das and myself. We are not at present concerned with the points in difference between Mahatma Gandhi and the Swarajists. It is enough to draw attention to the Swarajist policy as explained in the statement issued on behalf of the Party. The first point to note is that the Party freed itself entirely from the tyranny of catch words and phrases as to the meaning of which there were wide divergences of opinion. Mahatma Gandhi re-

(Continued on page 11.)

*Previous articles appeared on 20th 22nd, 23rd, 25th, 27th and 30th March.

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"WORST RICH MAN'S BUDGET."

MR. SNOWDEN'S "THUNDER"

GOLD STANDARD AND INDIAN EXCHANGE.

LONDON, April 29.

In the House of Commons, to-day, at the Committee stage of the Budget, Mr. Snowden declared that the increase in expenditure was unjustified. The expenditure on the Navy should have been reduced instead of increased. The Budget, apart from the scheme for Widows' pensions, was the worst richman's budget ever introduced. (Loud Labour cheers). The pensions scheme would impose a burden of fourteen millions sterling, yearly, on the industries of the country at a time of unparalleled industrial depression. The duty on silk would tax poor women's stockings. (Laughter).

Sir Alfred Mond doubted the wisdom of returning to gold payments, and deplored the burdens laid on industry by the growing systems of social insurance while the silk duty would injure one of the most important textile industries.

Sir Robert Horne, ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, championed the proposals, and declared that the preferential system had been of immense benefit to the British trade. "We see from the events in South Africa the result of our failure to give reciprocal terms to countries like that". (Ministrial cheers and Opposition laughter).

Sir Frank Nelson emphasised the importance of the question of the gold standard to India, and hoped it would soon be possible for a Royal Commission to be appointed to investigate the whole question of the Indian exchange.—Reuter.

REDUCTION OF TEA DUTY.

LABOUR AMENDMENTS.

LONDON, April 30.

The Labour members have handed in a series of amendments to the Budget resolutions, one of which advocates reductions of tea duty from four pence to a penny.—Reuter.

GOLD STANDARD BILL.

RESPONSIBILITY OF BANK OF ENGLAND ENFORCED.

LONDON, April 29.

The Gold Standard Bill mentioned earlier repeals a sub-section in the previous Act under which the holder of a currency note is entitled to obtain gold payment at face value. It also repeals the previous regulations under which any person is entitled to have gold bullion minted but makes exception in the case of Bank of England. Nevertheless, the bill enforces the Bank of England's responsibility for redeeming the legal tender on request in the form of bars of gold bullion of approximately 400 ounces. Finally, it empowers teh treasury, on any conditions it thinks fit, to raise any money necessary to exchange operations provided such loans and credits are redeemable within two years.—Reuter.

COMMONS PASS FIRST READING.

LONDON, April 29.

The House of Commons has passed the first reading of the Gold Standard and Widows, Orphans and Old Age Contributory Pensions Bills, formally introduced by Mr. Churchill and Mr. Neville Chamberlain, respectively.—Reuter.

EFFECT ON STOCK EXCHANGE

LEAFIELD, April 29.

One of the first results of Mr. Churchil's Budget statement of yesterday is the effect of his announcement of the return to the gold standard on the pound sterling. The Sterling on York opened to-day at four dollars 83 7/8 cents and rose to 4 dollars 84 1/4. This is only about two cents below parity.

On the Stock Exchange the Budget had had a favourable reception, but some of the provisions had been so freely anticipated that little fresh effetct has been produced on the securities. The income-tax reduction is, of course, welcomed and Mr. Churchil's announcement of his decision to raise the Sinking Fund to the limit of fifty millions sterling has had a stimulating effect on the gilt-edged stocks.—B.O.W.

PACT OF GUARANTEE.

"NOT MUCH PROGRESS MADE".

LEAFIELD, April 29.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying to questions in the House of Commons, said that owing to the political situation in France, Belgium and Germany, it had not been possible to make much progress with negotiations in connection with the proposed Pact of Gaurantee since his statement on March 25th.

IRAQ FRONTIERS PROBLEM.

Mr. Chamberlain stated that the Commission appointed by the League of Nations to consider the readjustment of the frontiers of Iraq had returned and was preparing its report.—B. O. W.

RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE.

HOW TO OPEN WAY.

DR. LUTHER ON GERMAN FOREIGN POLICY.

BERLIN, April 29.

Dr. Luther, the Chancellor, in a speech at a meeting of the industrialists here, today emphasised the necessity for a continuity of Germany's foreign policy in order to carry out the world's desire for the removal of insecurity and instability. He hoped that the Allies would no longer hesitate to remove the injustice done by their not publishing the reasons for the non-evacuation of the Cologne zone, and said that Germany's attitude with regard to the Security proposals was unaltered, but the evacuation of the Rhine zone must not be made dependent upon the conclusion of the Security Pact. If these two urgent problems were settled then, he believed, the way would be open for a reconstruction of Europe, politically, economically and morally.—Reuter.

RUBBER INDUSTRY OUTLOOK.

THE RESTRICTION SCHEME.

LONDON, April 29.

Speaking at annual meeting of the Rubber Growers' Association, Mr. Eric Miller stated that the policy of restriction had stood the test of criticism. The scheme had been framed with due regard to the interests of the rubber trade and consumers. Critics who drew attention to the growth of consumption of rubber ignored the surplus stocks of rubber which existed three years ago, also the fact that for some years past the potential normal production had largely exceeded the increased consumption. Mr. Miller estimated exports during the two and half years since 1st Novemer 1922 at over a quarter million tons less than the full production would have made possible while 150,000 tons of surplus stocks were absorbed in the same period. The Standing Advisory Committee to the Colonial Office on which manufacturers' associations were ably represented continued to take a very comprehensive interest in the working of the restriction scheme. He could see nothing whatever in the present situation necessitating or justifying the reinvestigation of the question.

As regards the criticism that the Dutch were benefiting unduly at the expense of the producers of British territories, it would have been more equitable had the Dutch co-operated, but it might be safely asserted that during this year exports from the British producing areas would be required at a rate which would virtually eliminate the disparity between the Dutch and British producers. The trees which the natives of the Dutch Indies were tapping were planted long before the restriction came into operation. He did not regard the development of native rubber growing as a serious menace to the industry. In conclusion, Mr. Miller expressed the opinion that it would soon be necessary to increase the rubber acreage to satisfy the growing consumption.—Reuter's Special.

EMPIRE COTTON CROP.

OBSTACLES TO EXTENSION.

LONDON, April 29.

Giving evidence before the Committee of Industry and Trade, Sir James Currie, on behalf of the Empire Cotton-growing Association, dealing with the possibilities of extending the crop of the British Empire expressed the opinion that the principal obstacles were the lack of transport facilities and political and administrative difficulties notably political unrest. For example administrative difficulties were felt in all countries of the Empire. There was the deficiency of an Empire. There was the deficiency of an adequate technical staff in agricultural departments. Sir James Currie thought that the present form of the financial control in undeveloped territories retarded progress. He stated that as regards the land tenure in parts of Africa, the formulation of a definite progressive policy was a necessary antecedent of full economic development.—Reuter's Special.

DUKE OF YORK ON EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

LONDON, April 29.

The Duke of York making his first public appearance after his return from Africa, presided over the Press Luncheon at the Empire Exhibition. In the course of his speech he said Wembly was designed to be some kind of permanent nucleus of Imperial education, and this its second season would provide a splendid opportunity for developing plans in that regard. He was not suggesting that there should be a full-dress Empire Exhibition every year. The present Exhibition would definitely close in 1925. But then there would be more data regarding the best means to adopt so that there would always be available for statesmen, manufactures and traders of the Empire some common centre for studying together the practical way of solving the problems of Empire development.—Reuter's Special.

CABLE ITEMS

LONDON, April 30.

As a token of friendship, Government is presenting books of legal and political nature of the value of fifty pounds sterling to the Persian Mejlis which is instituting a library.—Reuter.

LONDON, April 30.

Viscount Fitzalan has been appointed Knight of the Garter.—Reuter.

INDIANS IN S. AFRICA.

VIOLATION OF SMUTS-GANDHI AGREEMENT.

GANDHIJI'S OPINION.

AHMEDABAD, April 30.

Mahatma Gandhi publishes in "Young India" the following cable from the Secretary, British Indian Association, Johanesburg: "Mr. Collins, Opposition Member (Ermelo), introduced in the Assembly a bill prohibiting the grant or renewal of trading or business licenses within six miles of the Transval Municipal or township area to any Asiatic wherein he is not the owner of fixed property also to any Asiatic Company Corporate or otherwise. The Bill if passed will grossly violate the Smuts-Gandhi agreement respecting the vested rights and a spell total annihilation and final extermination of Indians. The Association emphatically protests against its passage and urges you adopt means for its withdrawal. H. E. the Viceroy has been cabled."

A BROKEN REED

Commenting on this cable Mahatma Gandhi writes: "In appealing to me the Association has relied on a broken reed. I can but give publicity to the grievance and hope that the appeal to the Viceroy will not prove fruitless. His Excellency can at least vindicate the position of the Indian settlers Overseas if he can do nothing else. The proposed bill is a manifest breach of the Smuts-Gandhi agreement of 1914. It is dishonest to mention Asiatic owners of fixed property in Transval for it is known to every one that they cannot become owners of fixed property except in locations and that they are denied the right of owing fixed property even in locations. Everyone knows moreover that to confine Asiatic trade to locations is to kill that trade. If extermination of Asiatics is the goal the honest course would be to bring in an Expatriation Bill and challenge the Indian Government to do its worst.—A. P.

"RICHEST MAN IN THE WORLD."

MAHATMA GANDHI ANSWERS A CORRESPONDENT.

AHMEDABAD, April 30.

Mahatma Gandhi answers in today's "Young India" a correspondent who asks him if he takes anything from the All-India Congress Committee or the Gujarat Congress Committee for his living and touring expenses.

Mahatma Gandhi says: "I draw nothing from the All-India Congress or the Gujarat Congress Committee but friends find my travelling expenses including food and clothing. Often during my tours, railway tickets are purchased by those who invite me and my host everywhere covers me with kind attention which often embarasses me. People present me during my tours with much more Khaddar than I need. The balance goes to clothe those who need it or it is put in the general khaddar stock of the Ashram which is conducted in the public interest. I own no property and yet I feel that I am perhaps the richest man in the world for I have never been in want either for myself or for my public concerns."—A. P.

GEDDES' AXE IN FRANCE.

CAILLAUX FOR "STRICTER ECONOMY"

PARIS, April 29.

The Havas Agency despatch says: In a circular to other Ministers requesting them to send in their 1926 Budget estimates before 15th May, M. Caillaux urges them to exercise strictest economy and to cut down expenditure wherever possible.—Reuter's Special.

AEROPLANE CATCHES FIRE.

PILOT BURNT TO DEATH.

MALTA, April 30.

During the combined naval, military and aerial operations, an aeroplane caught fire and crashed in an unsuccessful attempt to land. The pilot was burnt to death. Two others were badly burned and removed to hospital.—Reuter.

FASCIST MOVEMENT.

EXISTING IN 40 COUNTRIES.

ROME, April 30.

At a meeting of the Grand Fascist Council, attended by Sgr. Mussolini, the Secretary General of the Fascist Organisations Abroad, Deputy Bastianini, reported that the Fascist movements existed in forty countries.—Reuter.

PRINCE ARRIVES AT CAPETOWN.

CAPE TOWN, April 30.

The "Repulse" with the Prince of Wales has arrived here. A Royal salute boomed from the Africa Squadron, which escorted the battleship into Table Bay amid tremendous cheering of the assembled crowds.—Reuter.

WITHIN JURISDICTION.

COOCH BEHAR DIVORCE CASE

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT DECISION.

CALCUTTA, April 30.

In connection with the suit brought by Princess Isharani Nirupama Debi for the dissolution of marriage from her husband Prince Victor Nityendra Narain of Cooch Behar, which had been heard at the High Court to-day. Mr. Justice Gregory passed orders on the question of jurisdiction this afternoon. His Lordship said:—"I wish to intimate the parties that I have come to the conclusion that this court has jurisdiction to entertain this application and I shall proceed to hear the case on its merits.

Mr. Langford James on behalf of the Princess submitted that the suit might be heard within three months from date.

Mr. A. N. Chaudhuri, on behalf of the Prince, said he did not think they would be ready by that time as they had to cite as witness somebody who was living outside the jurisdiction of this court. Questions involved in this case are very serious and they were considering whether they were entitled to appeal. He hoped His Lordship would give them reasonable time so that neither party might be prejudiced.

Mr. Justice Gregory:—I think the matter should stand over for a month.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN.

ALLEGED PLOT TO MURDER.

LONDON, April 29.

It is reported that a plot has been discovered abroad to assassinate Mr. Austen Chamberlain. Official circles in London decline to make any statement at present, but have not categorically denied the existence of the plot.

It is understood that an official statement may be issued later.

Scotland Yard states that it is not aware of the plot and Mr. Chamberlain, like other Cabinet Ministers, is protected by two detectives and no extra precautions have been taken in view of the report.—Reuter.

DANGERS OF DRINK.

EVIL EFFECTS OF COFFEE.

MADRAS, April 29.

Lecturing before a distinguished gathering at the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Madras, this evening on "temperance" Lieut. Col. D. G. Rai dwelt at length on the calamitous results that followed after the innocent beginnings in drink. While he sympathised with the lot of those workmen whose sole joy in life after a hard day's labour was found in drink he could not too strongly emphasise the need of popularising the ideas of strict moderation. As a medical man he deeply felt the necessity for immediate action as the nation was getting daily emanciated by immediate and extensive use of drink. Coffee, so prevalent in South India, he opined was an even more dangerous menace to human health than alcohol and appealed to the people to eradicate drunkenness both from economic and national points of view. Concluding he remarked that five crores of revenue now obtained annually from to-day could easily be met by the transference of duty to cocoanut fruit and by proper revision of the excise expenditure.

MR. SHASTRI ADVOCATES CAUTION

The Rt. Hon. Shrinivasa Shastri who presided over the meeting referred to the experience of the countries where prohibition was law and pointed out the drawbacks in the sudden interference by Government in private lives of individuals. He advocated caution and said that while prohibition could be ideal, he thought it would be long before it became accepted as the law of the land in face of very serious obstacles in the way.—A.P.

RIGHTS OF DEPRESSED CLASSES.

MADRAS LOCAL BOARDS ACT.

MADRAS, Apl. 29.

Two Bills one to amend the Madras Local Boards Act and the other to amend the Madras City Municipal Act are published in the current Fort St. George Gazette. The former is intended to place on statutory basis the principle of the resolution carried in the last session of the local Legislative Council that all public roads, streets or pathways in any town or village should be thrown open to all classes of people and that there shall be no objection to any person belonging to depressed classes having access to the premises of any public office, well, tank or places of public resort. The latter bill is intended to bring all those tax-payers who pay a minimum qualifying tax on to the electoral roll. At present only those that pay all taxes are included on the roll so that an individual paying a property tax of rupees thousand is not to be a voter if he does not pay profession tax of ten rupees. On the other hand an individual who pays a house rent of rupees ten per month is included in the voters' list.—A.P.

MR. BALDWIN RECEIVES LORD READING.

LONDON, Apl. 30.

Mr. Baldwin received Lord Reading to-day.—Reuter.

MUMTA[Z]

A MEETING

TAXI-DRIVER'S EV[IDENCE]

A LETTER IN ENGLIS[H]

The proceedings in the High Court yesterday were rather drab, and all the interest provided was by the witness Mahomed Ali, the step-father of Mumtaz Begum. The attendance in the Court had visibly fallen off, and that was a sure index of the interest of the evidence from the point of view of the public. Mahomed Ali was, however, as interesting as ever and gave his evidence with the same relish as on the previous day. He enjoyed giving evidence. He was always ready with his answers. Mumtaz's maternal uncle, a taxi-driver by profession, Allabux Vazir, who was the other witness to be examined told the Court that he entered into alleged conspiracy of the Indore people in order to get all the information possible from the other side and give it to Bawla and warn him of the danger he was running. As a consequence he had some warning telegrams sent to him at Simla and other places. He very much resented Mr. Jinnah's suggestion that Bawla did not even look at him while Allabux went to speak to him at Tardeo Club, where Mumtaz was then living. He asked his questioner "Am I lean, or lame or blind, that Bawla would not look at me?" amidst laughter. He denied that he ever was told either by Ponde or Phanse that the Maharaja had ever given up the idea of having Mumtaz back again to Indore, because she was in the keeping of another person. Mr. Jinnah put to him that he had acted as a "broker" to Mumtaz Begum, and he answered back that Mumtaz was not an ordinary prostitute and that he could never think of acting as her broker. Allabux's brother was examined at some length by Mr. Velinker to show that he was a person of no consequence since he was unemployed.

On the whole it was a very tame day, and there were no fresh or sensational revelations.

At the Special Criminal Sessions yesterday at 11-30 a.m., Mr. Justice L. C. Crump continued hearing what is called the Bawla Murder Case.

The accused in the case were:—

(1) Shafi Ahmad Nabi Ahmad (26 years), Risaldar, Mounted Police, Indore.

(2) Pushpasheel Balwantrao Ponde (23 years), Mankari, Indore.

(3) Bahadurshaw Mahomedshaw (20 years), motor driver, Indore.

(4) Akbar Shaha Mahomed Shaha (23 years), Indore.

(5) Shamrao Rawaji Dighe (28 years), Captain, Air Forces, Indore.

(6) Mumtaz Mahomed Syed Mahomed (25 years), Sub-Inspector, C. I. D., Indore.

(7) Abdul Latif Moyuddin (25 years) motor driver, Indore.

(8) Karamat Khan Nizam Khan (28 years) Pay Sergeant, Imperial Lancers, Indore.

(9) Anandrao Gangaram Phanse (32 years), Adjutant-General, Indore State Forces.

THE CHARGE SHEET.

The charges read out to the accused by the Clerk of the Crown were as under:—

(1) That accused Nos. 1 to 9, between the middle of October, 1924 and the middle of January 1925 at Bombay, Poona and other places, were parties to a criminal conspiracy to commit the offence of kidnapping Mumtaz Begum from British India;

(2) That accused Nos. 1 to 9 between the middle of October 1924 and January 1925, were parties to a criminal conspiracy to kidnap Mumtaz in order that she might be forced or knowing that she was likely to be forced to illicit intercourse;

(3) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 on or about January 12, 1925, at Bombay did attempt to kidnap the said Mumtaz Begum;

(4) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 on the same date did attempt to kidnap Mumtaz that she might be forced to illicit intercourse;

(5) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 did commit the murder by intentionally causing the death of A. K. Bawla by shooting him with a pistol and did aid and abet each other in the commission of the said murder which was committed in pursuance of the said conspiracy and as a probable consequence thereof;

(6) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 on or about 12th January did attempt to commit the murder of Lt. Saegert and did aid and abet each other in the commission of the said offence;

(7) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 did cause grievous hurt to Mumtaz by a dangerous weapon namely a jack knife and did aid and abet each other in the commission of the offence which was committed in pursuance of the said offence;

(8) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 did cause hurt to Lt. Saegert by means of a pistol and knife and did aid and abet each other;

(9) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 did cause hurt to K. E. Mathew by means of a pistol and did aid and abet each other;

(10) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 were members of an unlawful assembly whose common object was to kidnap from British India Mumtaz and at the time the murder was committed in prosecution of the said common object, the members thereof knew that it was likely to be committed in prosecution of the said common object;

(11) That accused No. 9 did abet the commission of the murder of A. K. Bawla in pursuance of the said conspiracy to which he was a party;

(12) That accused No. 9 abetted the commission of the attempt to murder Lt. Saegert.

The Advocate-General, Mr. J. B. Kanga, with Mr. M. K. M. Kemp appeared for the Crown; Mr. K. F. Nariman watched the case on behalf of Mumtaz Begum. Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta with Mr. Nadkarni appeared for accused No. 1, Mr. S. G. Velinker for accused Nos. 2 to 8 Mr. M. A. Jinnah with Mr. G. M. Gupte appeared for accused No. 9

The following gentlemen made up the special jury: Messrs. R. P. Jiwanji, D. R. D. Sethna, D. B. Karani, R. D. Morarji, A. Ezva, G. S. Nicholl, G. P. Pecock, Mistry and D. N. Mirza. Mr. Ruttonsey D. Morarji was foreman of the jury.

MAHOMED ALI'S EVIDENCE CONTINUES

Further cross examined by Mr. Velinkar, Mahomed Ali, the step-father of Mumtaz Begum said when Mumtaz lived at Sleater Road house she kept some of her clothing and jewellery were with her and some with her mother. One trunk of clothing was with her and other trunks with her mother. The value of jewellery with her he could not tell.

Asked, was it roughly Rs. 10,000, he said he did not know. He also did not know the value of jewellery with her mother. He had no quarrel with Mumtaz before she left for Tardeo Club. She had no quarrel with her mother. But her mother warned her against going out in the night and keeping late at night. Vazir Begum, Mumtaz Begum and he were pulling well together. When she went to live at Tardeo Club Mumtaz took with her one saree, one bodice and one blouse which she was wearing.

"What happened to her jewellery and clothing?"—They were with her mother. They are still with mother who gives them to Mumtaz Begum for wear."

"Were they given to her when she was living with Bawla?"—"Yes. She used to give them to Mumtaz for wear. Some clothing is at Amritsar, some kept with Safe Deposit Co., Fort. The key is with her mother.

"When were they kept—I do not remember the month. When we came from Nagpur to Bombay."

"Were they withdrawn?—Yes on Id holidays."

"After they were withdrawn on Id day, may I take it they were not again deposited?"—"I do not know."

Continuing Mahomed Ali said he had no quarrel with Vazir Begum. He never saw Mumtaz at Islam Club.

"Is it true Bawla was to pay her Rs. 1,000, a month?"—"I do not know exactly. But Bawla paid her Rs. 1,000, once or twice.

Were any terms made with Bawla?—"No terms were made."

"You got the money?"—No. They were paid to Vazir Begum. I came to know from Vazir Begum.

"Were any ornaments given to Mumtaz by Bawla?"—Bawla's mother sent some ornaments and clothing to Mumtaz when she was in hospital.

Continuing he said while Bawla was living he did not remember his giving her any ornaments. He returned to Amritsar and he saw Habba and Ahmed. He did not resume correspondence with Habba or Zakaulla. He wrote only one letter to Mumtaz from Amritsar. Mumtaz also did not write any letter to him. He left for Khandwa in the beginning of January. He received no letters from Vazir Begum on behalf of Mumtaz Begum. He went to Khandwa to see the Maharaja.

APPOINTMENT AT KHANDWA

"Who brought the appointment of Maharaja at Khandwa?"—"Habba and Ahmed used to come and threaten us that if we did not see the Maharaja our lives at Amritsar would be in danger."

"They showed you letters and telegrams that Rajasaheb wanted you?"—Yes.

I handed those letters to Sir Gopaldas

(Continued on next page.)

BAWLA CASE PROCEEDINGS.

PROMPT NEWS SERVICE.

Full report of the day's proceedings is published daily in the Dak Edition of "The Bombay Chronicle". Mofussil readers who follow the Bawla trial are thus assured of a prompt service of news.

...EXAMINED.

(From previous page).

...k ...e letter ...tiwa Ahmed —Yes he accom- fed me. INDORE. ...sent a wire to Habba at ...the purport of the wire?"— ...mething to this effect that I have Mahomed Ali safe here." Con- ...ng, the witness said that telegram was ...t sent with his consent. Ahmed said that the wire was to be sent to Ahmed's brother and he wrote the body of the telegram at the post office at Khandwa. He wrote the telegram at the instance of Ahmed and Ahmed signed it.

At Khandwa he met Atmaram Sing at a place opposite to the Railway Station. He had conversation with Atmaram Sing regarding Mumtaz Begum. Atmaram Singh left the same night, he and Ahmed remained at Khandwa. He did not remember whether he wrote a letter to Atmaram Singh or Habba. But he remembered having written one letter.

The letter was shown to him and he admitted that he wrote it.

Mr. Velinkar:—"It is in English, my lord."

The letter was tendered as the letter was read.

The letter was in English, and was dated Khandwa, January 6, 1925. "My dear Atmaram Singh. After your conversation with me you returned to Indore and told me that you will inform the whole matter to the Maharaja Bahadur and send me my railway fare etc. by wire, or through men. But sorry that you did not wire to me. You did not send your men either. Believing Hubba and your letters and wires, I left Amritsar and spent in vain. I am starting by the express to Bombay. Please inform the result of the conversation and wire money to the following address. I leave Bombay by mail on the 8th instant. I had no objection to meet at Mhow if Maharaja Saheb Bahadur writes me a letter. Please accept my compliments and pay my compliments to the Maharaja Saheb Bahadur Sd.—C/o.

P. S.—Second Meeting I will bring Vazir also if she is in good health."

Continuing he said that he waited at Khandwa for a day and left for Bombay on 7th January. He arrived in Bombay on the 8th January. He was putting up at a place where his son was living. It was at Madanpura. On the night of 11th January he went to see Anjinibai "Mr. Vussonji Bhagwanji lives with Anjinibai?" He lives in a separate place but he visits her.

Vussonji Bhagwanjee did not come to Amritsar. Anjinibai had been to Amritsar. He did not ask Vussanjee Bhagwanjee to send a telegram to Atmaram Singh. He had no conversation with Vussonjee Bhagwanjee with regard to Mumtaz but with regard to the Maharaja. Anjinibai said that they would send a wire to Atmaram Singh and asked him to come on Monday when she promised to tell him all particulars.

That was on the night of 12th instant. She said she was on friendly terms with Atmaram Singh. He told her she could send the wire if she thought proper. He told her he had no money to pay his railway fare and had no opportunity to see the Maharaja. He saw Vussonjee and Anjini. He had no business with Vussonjee but Vussonjee was there. Anjini took a receipt from under her pillow and said she had sent a wire to Atmaram Singh. She said Atmaram Singh had been to Bombay and consequently he might not have received the wire.

ALLABUX VAZIR'S EXAMINATION.

Allabux Vazir examined by the Advocate General said he was a taxi driver and knew Vazir Begum who was his cousin. He had seen her at Versova, together with Mumtaz Begum, Mahomed Ali and others. He told them that Ramlal was an Indore man, which they did not know before. He knew Bawla and the latter saw Mumtaz in his taxi and the next day he asked witness where she was living. Witness then took him to Mumtaz, and Bawla fixed her salary and used to visit her. Abdul Karim was in the employ of the Maharaja of Indore and had visited the witness's house with a message that the Maharaja wanted to see him. He again came after 2 or 3 days and said Zakaulla the A. D. C. wanted to see him at the Aurora House.

Witness then went to Aurora and there Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 9 were seen; there was nobody else there. These people told him that they had been sent by the Maharaja of Indore to make arrangements to take away Mumtaz. At the time of this conversation Mumtaz and Bawla had gone to Simla. Nos. 1 and 4 he was told were to follow Mumtaz and Bawla that evening. He saw Shaffi the driver and asked him to send a wire to Bawla that the people were following him. He received a letter from Vazir Begum, and in consequence of that he went to Bawla's Club and asked the Bhaya when the Seth was coming to Bombay. Bawla returned to Bombay three or four days later and witness saw Mahomed Karim at Playhouse.

He told the witness that the Indore people and Zakaulla had taken the *Bhaya* on their side on promise of payment of Rs 2,000. He had seen No. 4 conversing with the Bhaya, when he had gone to the Club, to see Vazir Begum. Rs. 2,000 were to be paid in order that the Bhaya might keep the doors open after Bawla had gone out of the house, and the men would attack and take Mumtaz Begum away. Rs. 100 had already been paid to Bhaya and Rs. 1,900 had to be paid. Witness had seen No. 3 driving a car at Bombay at Warden Road. At first he was driving a Chevrolet and subsequently a red Maxwell with black mudguards. Nickel buffers were in the front with tool box and searchlight. Witness was once taken to the Aurara House in the car and there he saw Zakaulla, and Nos. 1, 2, 6 and Abdul Karim. At Aurora there Zakaulla and Nos. 2 and 9. Nos. 6 and Abdul Karim went into the house and the others left. The red Maxwell was kept at the Aurara House.

To Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta witness said he did not go to the Police station to surrender himself, but he was arrested on his stand. He was asked to go to the Police station but he was not arrested. He was allowed to go away in 15 or 20 minutes.

After the statement he had made at the C. I. D. office on his third visit, witness was arrested. No proposals were made to him that if he gave evidence he would be let away. He was neither surprised at his arrest nor at his release after 18 days. He was put up before the Magistrate twice or thrice. He was charged befre Mr. B. N. Athavale, the Magistrate, under 307 and subsequently it was changed to 332 and he was fined Rs. 250. The charge was that of assaulting a public servant. Until Abdul Karim pushed him out of the taxi-stand, neither Zakaulla nor another had approached him about the conspiracy. And that was the first time he had been to the house. He was paid Rs. 10 by Zakaulla for taking his car to him.

When the red Maxwell car came to the stand witness was told on enquiry that it had come directly from the Company's shop. The second time the car came to his stand it was a month afterwards and it was covered with dust. He was not curious to know the number, but he remarked to his brother "From what distance the car is coming? Note the numbers". He did not know that he was telling them a tissue of lies. It might be so if they thought so.

In reply to the Judge witness said he had directed his brother to note the number.

On his first visit to the Aurora he saw Shafi Ahmed and 1 other accused there. He learnt Bawla and Mumtaz had left for Simla and he learnt from Abdul Karim that Nos. 1 and 4 were following them that night. He did not know whether they actually followed or not.

To Mr. Velinker the witness said it was not the same license that was produced before the Magistrate, for his license had since been renewed. Continuing he said he never accompanied Mumtaz to Bawla's house. He only showed the house of Mumtaz to Bawla; he did not take Bawla up the staircase to the floor where Mumtaz was living and it was not true that he was present at the time the terms were settled. He knew nothing about them. He did not know Bawla before the latter came to his taxi-stand at the race-course.

HOW HE GOT SECRETS.

It was not true continued the witness, what Mumtaz had said that she had not gone in witness' taxi. He pretended to be conspiring with the accused, as otherwise he would not have got their secrets. He did not volunteer to help the conspirators, but they asked him to help them and he said "yes". No reward was either given or offered him. The first step he took to expose the conspiracy was his going to Bawla's Bungalow and sending a telegram to Bawla. It was the driver Shaffi who was asked to send a telegram to Bawla. He warned Mumtaz and Bawla about the Bhaiya. Mumtaz and Bawla were in the car near the Tardeo Club when he warned them against the Bhaiya but he did not like to speak much to Bawla, as Indore people were prowling about the Club. How did Counsel know that Bawla would not even look at him? He had some conversation with Bawla. Was he lean or lame or blind that Bawla would not look at him? (Laughter)

The witness was asked by Counsel to confine his answers to the questions asked him and witness said he was answering the questions put to him.

Do you know that the Maharaja had given up all thoughts about Mumtaz because she was in the keeping of another man? I don't know.

You had not heard of this from any one?—No.

It was not correct that he was told by Ponde and Panse about a month ago to that effect on the Hornby Vellard.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jinnah witness said there were only two persons when he came Abdul Karim and the witness and no one met him at the entrance. The other people met him upstairs. He was only in the drawing room and did not count the rooms there. Three days prior to the death of Bawla when witness had been there Abdul Karim had told him that the Maharaja wanted him in connection with Mumtaz.

Do you expect the jury to believe that you were suddenly taken to Aurora and asked to join the conspiracy?—I was not suddenly driven away there, but they *samajaoed* me and I went there.

It was not his business to show the places where women were staying. But he was asked where Mumtaz was living and he took her there. Bawla asked witness to show him the house where Mumtaz was living and he took him there. Asked whether any decent man would give a stranger the address of the woman who was sitting in his taxi, he said he would give the address if he were asked for it.

Mumtaz was not an ordinary prostitute, and he did not act as a broker to a prostitute.

I put it to you that you are no more than a broker—No I am not.

Questioned by the judge witness said Bawla came to witness' house and not finding him there came to the taxi stand at Grant Road. It was about two months before Bawla's death that witness first saw the red Maxwell car.

MAHOMED ALI RE-EXAMINED

Mahomedali was then recalled and re-examined by the Advocate-General. He said Atmaram Singh met him at Kuanowa where he had been taken by Abdul Karim. Atmaram Singh said that if Mumtaz came to him he would send her to the Maharaja. The Maharaja also said, he told him, that if Mumtaz, Vazir Begum and witness could stay at "Aurora" and if she came there he should send her to Indore. Witness told Atmaram Singh to tell the Maharaja that he should first remove the gang which wanted to kill him and take away Mumtaz. Atmaram Singh said he wanted do so and get the party removed. He also asked witness to go down to Bombay and promised to pay the railway fare from Amritsar down to Bombay Atmaram Singh said he should go to Mhow where he could arrange for an interview, but he refused to go on the advice of his lawyer.

Witness identified the letter he had from Khandwa and the 200 rupees referred to railway fare and other incidental expenses. He visited Anjanibai on January 11 and all the gang of Sri Ram had gathered there. Anjanibai's husband Vassanji was the agent of the Indore State and he purchased things for the State. Atmaram Singh was the friend of Anjanibai. Anjanibai was in the keeping of Vassanji Bhagwandas for a long time.

This finished the witness examination.

CLERK'S EVIDENCE.

P. V. Tasker, clerk in the Motor Vehicles Department gave some formal evidence about the license of Allabux.

Alladin Vazir examined by the Advocate General said he was a motor driver and Allabux was his brother; Natanjan was his sister. Mumtaz was his niece and he was her maternal uncle as Vazir Begum was his cousin. He knew Bahadurshah No. 3. Witness had seen him at Playhouse, where he was driving a car—it was a red Maxwell car, standing near the taxi-stand. No. 3 was taking his food in an eating-house at the time; witness noted the number of the car. 9287. His brother drew his attention to the car; his brother was in a taxi standing there. It was about the 12th December. He was arrested by the Police after the murder of Bawla. Witness made a statement to the Police about the red Maxwell car.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sen Gupta witness said he was a taxi-driver, but he was without employment for nearly one year. The Maxwell car came opposite his brothers' car and stood there. He gave the number to his brother, but he did not know whether he wrote it down. Besides noticing the number his brother did not ask him to note anything down. The hood of the car was up, and the curtains were not down.

To Mr. Velinker witness said his sister gave him money and he had no employment for a year. His brother now supported him, since his sister went away to her native place. If he found any work he did it. He lost his job because his services were dispensed with. Mumtaz knew that witness could drive; he was in Police custody for 22 days; he did not know the offence with which he was charged. He did not object to be in the Police custody. He was in the Police custody for about 22 days, and he was released 18 days after he had given the number of the red Maxwell car.

He had never worked for Bawla, although he know him for the last four years. He was living with Mumtaz when Bawla was visiting her. Allabux was not living with Mumtaz then.

At this stage the court adjurned till 11-30 a.m. to-day

SIR P. CHETTIAR'S FUNERAL CEREMONY.

MADRAS, April 29.

It was a solemn ceremony when the funeral of late Sir P. Thayagaraya Chettiar attended by a very distinguished and representative gathering was conducted this evening. The procession bearing his remains started from the house of the veteran leader at about five and reached the cremation ground at about half past seven, where speeches paying tributes to the departed soul were delivered by the Raja of Panagal, Justice Devadoss, Rao Bahadur Thanikachalam Chetty, Dr. Natesa Mudaliar, M.L.C., Sir K. V. Reddy, Ex-Minister of Development and Dr. Saifa-ul-Maulk. It was late in the night when the ceremony was over and the gathering dispersed.

Sir P. Thayagaraya Chetty was connected with the Madras Corporation for the last forty years and was its first elected President. During the prereform days he was a member of the Madras Legislative Council as a representative of the Corporation and during the days of ferment of political agitation, he collaborated with late Dr. T. M. Nair in giving birth to the non-Brahmin movement. After reforms he became a leader of this non-Brahmin party in the local Legislative Council and was offered Minister's place by Lord Willingdon which he refused. As a mark of respect to his memory the offices of the Corporation were closed in the afternoon. The Andhra Mahasabha remained closed for the whole day.

The local press is unanimous in paying tributes to the late Sir P. Thayagaraya Chetty.—A. P.

FIRE IN A CHEMIST'S SHOP.

SIMLA, April 29.

At about three this afternoon, a fire broke out in the premises of Frank Bliss and Co., Dispensing Chemists on the Mall. It is stated that the fire originated while an assistant was mixing turpentine and bees' wax. The fire brigade was immediately requisitioned and put out the fire. A portion of the stock, including some photographic materials, was destroyed and some damage was done to the building. The exact amount of the damage is not known.—A. P.

JURY'S VERDICT ON TAXI-CAB TRAGEDY.

LONDON, April 29.

The Jury returned a verdict of 'suicide whilst of unsound mind' at the inquest on Mr. Frank Montague Noel Newton who was found shot dead in a taxicab in Bloomsbury. Evidence showed that the deceased, who was aged about 46, was a civil engineer, and had lived mostly in the East and South America where his health broke down. He served in the Indian Army in wartime, and suffered much from malaria. He had attempted to commit suicide once before.—Reuter's Special.

Lahore, Apl. 30.—There is no truth in the statement that negotiations for the termination of the N.W. Railway strike are either in progress or are contemplated.—A.P.

N. W. RLY. STRIKE.

NO MATERIAL CHANGE IN SITUATION.

LAHORE, Apl. 29.

There is no material change in the N. W. Railway strike situation and the position remains the same as yesterday. The Union leaders have all left Lahore and proceeded to different junction stations on the Southern and Eastern sections of the North Western Railway in order to persuade employees there to join the strike.

The Agent in a communique issued this evening states all absentees at Lahore station have been replaced. Recruiting is proceeding briskly. It is reported that a certain number have absented themselves from the unimportant out station of Shorkot Road. All public services are maintained without curtail ment. Under Section 138 of the Indian Railways Act action was taken to carry out evictions at Khanewal on April 22nd but the occupants vacated their quarters without waiting for actual evictions. On the 29th April evictions were carried out at Rawalpindi in accordance with legal procedure. Further evictions may follow at other stations at the discretion of the railway authorities as required for accommodation of the staff at work. In no case is this action taken by way of punishment but in order to meet reasonable demands for quarters for staff at work.—A.P.

BHUSAVAL R'Y. COLLISION.

BOMBAY, Apl. 29.

The two European passengers reported to having received more serious injuries as a result of the collision to the Punjab Bombay Mail train this morning near Bhusaval are Capt. Burrows of the M. G. School of Ahmednagar and Lieutenant Bryant R. G. A. Poona. Following four European passengers are reported to have received minor injuries. They proceeded on their journey.—Lieutinant Little Hale, Capt Fairley, Capt Pearson and Mr. Heirmann. Seriously wounded Indian passengers are Rahimbux Mistry, a servant named Krishnopuri Mudra and one Rahimbux Heela. There were also two Indian firemen who received slight injures along with the driver, the guard and brakesman of the mail train. Four railway Police constables and one railway menial are slightly injured. One Ali Khan servant of Lietenant Bryant received fatal injuries. All the injured persons received immediate attention of the G.I.P. Railway Medical Staff on the spot afterwards at Bhusaval where the Railway Company have got a well equipped hospital in charge of a qualified European medical officer. Those who were seriously injured are detained in the Railway Hospital. Others proceeded to their destination after being attended to.—A. P.

AMAITSAR NATIONAL BANK

THREE DIRECTORS ARRESTED.

LAHORE, Apl. 29.

Three Directors of the Amritsar National Bank (now in liquidation) Messrs. Sondhi. Ramchand Gurwala and Mr. M. D. Ahmed have been arrested by the Lahore Police on charges under Sections 409 and 420 I.P.C. and will shortly be placed before Mr. Nandlal Ramchanda, Special Magistrate.—A.P.

"WHY I JOIN THE SWARAJISTS."

MR. P. C RAY'S EXPLANATION.

CALCUTTA, Apl. 30.

Mr. Prithwis Chandra Ray, Late Editor of the "Bengalee" and Secretary of the National Liberal League, Calcutta, has joined the Swaraj Party and in a statement to the press says: "I do not now find any material difference between me and Mr. C. R. Das in regard to our political objectives or in the methods of attaining them or in the constructive programme for our national development either. In this frame of mind I have decided to accept Mr. C.R. Das's leadership and to work under his flag."

CALCUTTA RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION SCHEME.

CALCUTTA, Apl. 30.

Col. G. R. Hearn, Agent,, the Eastern Bengal Railway outlined a scheme of electrification of the suburban lines before the Local Advisory Committee of the Railway. He said it was proposed to electrify the line to Budge Budge and as far as Mugra Hut on the Diamond Harbour Line on the Northern side. The electrification would be carried out to Kanchapara. The proposed extension from Sealdah to Central Station in Calcutta would be elevated. The electric line from the Central Station would be located somewhere about Lall Bazar. The scheme would undoubtedly prove a great been to the public and the suburbs would develop as the result of the greatly improved tran service. This would bring in an additional revenue to the Railway.—A.P.

ACHARYA GIDWANI.

(From a Correspondent.)

MOUNT ABU, Apl. 20.

Acharya Gidvani returned from Tithal last night. In consultation with Mahatma Gandhi he has decided to rejoin the Gujarat Vidyapith as Professor of Politics when the Mahavidyalaya reopens on 8th June.

FULL CONFIDENCE IN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

SYMPATHY WITH NABHA SUFFERERS

AMRITSAR, Apl. 30.

The general meeting of the Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee has now concluded its sitting after passing a number resolutions expressing full confidence in its Executive Committee and while appreciating its services extending its period by another year. Another resolution deprecating the treatment meted out to the Akalis in Nabha and appreciated the spirit of the first Shahidi Jatha which faced bullets in Jaito and expressed sympathy with their families. It also expressed sympathy with those who had suffered in the Nabha jails and with the families of those who had died there. The meeting also in another resolution extended the period of the present general Committee by one year. A resolution also approved the grant of family pension to those who had been killed or who had suffered in the course of the present struggle.—A.P.

BIG BLAZE AT BAGH BAZAR.

RESULTS IN DAMAGE OF RS. 50,000.

CALCUTTA, Apl. 30.

Fifty thousand rupees damage was caused by a big blaze last night in Bagh Bazar. Four large godowns stacked with hay and straw were completely burnt down and a fire brigade officer received injuries.—A.P.

FILMS FOR WEMBLEY.

CHARGE OF CONSAIRACY.

CALCUTTA, April 29.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day commenced the hearing of the case in which Collin Campbell Rogers, Dudley Campbell Rogers, Mrs. Robers and T. H. Preston were charged with conspiracy, using a forged document and cheating in connection with films for the Wembley exhibition.

The public procecutor in opening the case said that the first two accused were brothers and the third accused their mother. The fourth accused Preston joined them as canvasser. It was alleged that they started business in the name of Gaumont Film Production Company and that they stated they were the authorised agents of the Gaumont Production Company for taking films for the exhibition at Wembley. The Bengal Nagpur Railway paid them Rs. 10,000 on 5th March last, A. Aratoon Rs. 500 and Simplex Concrete Pipe Limited Rs. 572. Calcutta Port Commissioners and Tropical School of Medicine gave orders but subsequently refused payment on receipt of certain information. It was alleged that the first accused went to Messrs. Orr Dignam and Co., and got Mr. Williams there to give a certified copy of a letter which is alleged to be a forged one. Some time ago Mr. Mackay filed a complaint charging the first accused with cheating him to the extent of Rs. 500 in Bombay. The complaint was referred to Bombay police for enquiry. After the police had moved in the matter the first accused cabled to Gaumont Film Co., and their reply which was intercepted by the police stated that they absolutely prohibited him from representing their company in Calcutta.

Commander Graham of the B. N. Railway examined said that he had received a letter from the accused from which he gathered that Dudley Campbell Rogers was the agent for the Gaumont Film Company who were exhibiting films at Wembley. The accused Preston called on him one day and told him that he would like to have a comprehensive film of the B. N. Railway and said that he had already taken a film of the governor of Bengal. Preston was sent to Kharagpur where films were taken and he was paid Rs. 10,000. Cross-examined witness said he thought it was a good business proposition for the films to be exhibited at Wembley. He now knew that Gaumont Film Company had disowned the accused. If the films were now fully exhibited he would be satisfied. The public prosecutor next withdrew the charge against Preston as he had joined the business as the result of an advertisement issued by the other accused possibly without being aware of the nature of the concern. Preston was discharged and examined as a witness. The case is proceeding.—A. P.

MORE MUNICIPAL COURTS IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Apl. 29.

At to-day's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation, the Mayor Mr. C. R. Das presiding, it was decided that three more municipal courts should be located in areas at or within reasonable distance from Gardenreach, Manicktolla and Cossipore for trial and disposal of municipal cases arising in these areas and that an urgent representaton should be made to Government.—A.P.

Calcutta, April 29.—At a meeting of the Calcutta Corparation to-day it was announced that there had been a marked decline in the mortality from small-pox, the number of deaths recorded during the week ending April 25 being only 147 against 233 in the preceding week.—A.P.

MAHATMAJI'S VISIT TO CALCUTTA.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

MR. DAS' APPEAL.

CALCUTTA, April 30.

Mr. C. R. Das, President, Mahatma Gandhi Reception Committee, has issued the following appeal:—

Mahatma Gandhi will arrive at Howrah on Friday, 1st May. Mahatmaji is in very indifferent health and will be quite exhausted after a strenuous journey. It has been arranged that members of the Reception Committee will only receive the Mahatma on behalf of the public at the station. In order to avoid a rush at the station the Committee appeals to the public not to muster at the station. On the previous occasion Mahatmaji had to be taken out of the train either at Bandel or Lilloah and carried home secretly to avoid the rush of crowd. This has been the cause of pain both to Mahatmaji and to the public. The committee is conscious of a deep sentiment which impels the public to assemble at the station. In order to let all those who desire to have a *darshan* of Mahatmaji the Committee has arranged for a public meeting on the same evening at Mirzapore Park at 6 p.m. It is expected, therefore, that the public will assemble at Mirzapore Park and receive him there. It will be in accordance with the sentiment of Mahatmaji if those who desire to see him at the Park are clad in Khaddar. Meetings will be organised in different quarters of the town during his stay at Calcutta so that Mahatmaji may be present and address the public.—A.P.

MAHATMA AT NAGPUR.

(From our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, April 30.

Amidst the thundering cries of "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai" the train conveying Mahatma Gandhi en route to Calcutta arrived here at exactly 9.25 a.m. Mahatma Gandhi who seemed to be somewhat tired alighted and was received by many prominent Congressmen and was led to the meeting place specially arranged outside the railway station where thousands had mustered strong to have Mahatmaji's darshan and hear a few words from him. Several volunteers with national flags were in attendance. Mahatmaji was led to the dais by Sikh volunteers with naked swords in hands. After requesting the audience to remain quiet Mahatmaji delivered a small speech. He said that though he was very glad to see them there his heart burned within himself to find very few clad in pure khaddar. So long as they did not put on khaddar and all classes of people such as Sikhs, Parsis, Hindus, Mahomedans and others were not firmly united and so long as the curse of untouchability was not removed Swaraj was impossible. He appealed to people of Nagpur to bring about real Hindu-Muslim unity and take to spinning. After this speech Mahatmaji was presented by the Secretary, City Congress Committee with the report of the work done in the city. Mahatmaji left Nagpur at about 10.

LEPROSY RELIEF.

COMMITTEE FORMED.

AHMEDABAD, April 29.

The Collector called a public meeting this evening to form an executive committee for the Ahmedabad district to collect funds in response to the appeal made by His Excellency the Viceroy on behalf of the Leprosy Relief Association. The Collector said that the movement was not an official one, but a humanitarian movement. It was only for administrative convenience that he was in the Chair. An influential Committee of the proininent citizens was then formed.—A. P.

"REAL ENEMIES OF PEOPLE."

ALLAHABAD, Apl. 30.

Swami Satyadeva has been on a visit to Allahabad and has addressed two meetings here. He said that Moulvis and Mullahs Pandits and Purohits were the real enemies of the people. It was impossible to achieve Swaraj without Hindu Sangathan. He strongly advised the Hindus to give up their absurd orthodox notions, to uplift the depressed classes and to treat them as equals in all matters.—A.P.

Official and Personal

Mr. and Mrs. C.E.L. Gilbert and the Revd: and Mrs. C.D.T. Mason lunched at Government House Mahableshwar on Wednesday 29.

Hon'ble Sayed Raza Ali is a candidate for election to the Council of State by West (Moslem) constituency consisting of Rohilkhand, Kumaon, Meerut, Agra, Allahabad and Jhansi divisions. At present Mr. Raza Ali represent Oudh with Gorakhpur and Benares division in the Council of State.—A.P.

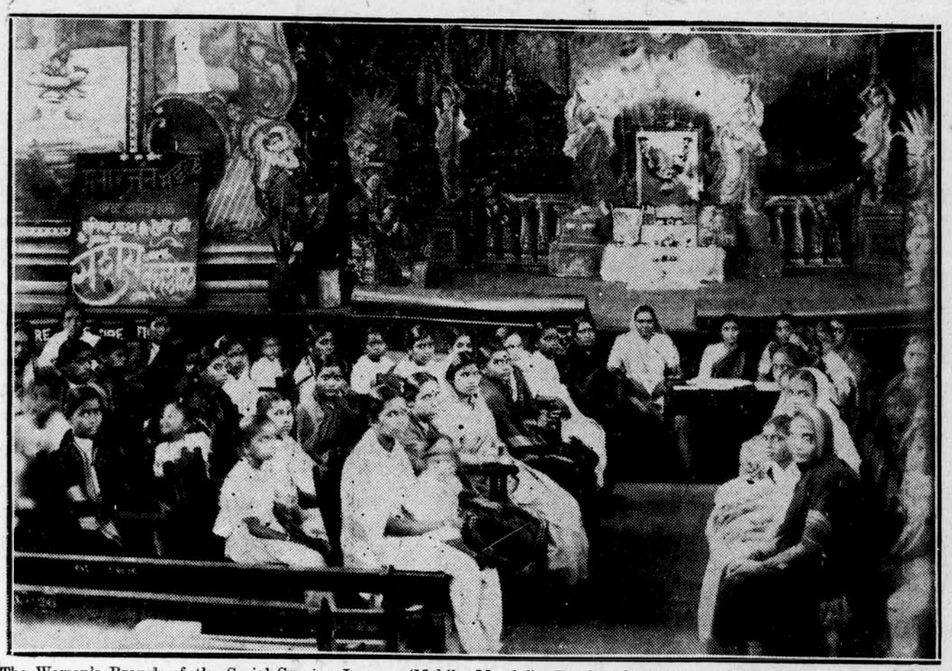
NINE WONDER WORKERS.
WHO IS WHO.
Know thyselves "Motorists" "Who is Who"
They are all nine in number "Who's is Who"
They are wonders for the Motor age "Who is Who"
Know they are exclusive of Seven Day's Wonders Now!
Anxious thou art to exchange Motors Old for New.
RANE LTD
(Prop.)
Enquire Messrs. EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES
Wire "AUTOWORKS" or Phone "22475".

ANOTHER LADY MAGISTRATE.

P. P. Bureau, Madras.

Srimathi Chinnammalu Mannadisiar, Principal of the Moyen Girls' High School, Palghaut, has been appointed an Hony. Magistrate in the Local First Class Bench Court. She took her seat on the Bench along with other colleagues on Thursday, the 16th inst. This is the first time in the history of the District when a Lady Magistrate sat on the Bench.

VASANT-UTSAVA CELEBRATION.



The Women's Branch of the Social Service League (Mahila Mandal), Parel, celebrated the "Vasant-Utsava" (the Spring Festival, on Tuesday last at the Damoder Thackersey Hall, Poibavdi, when Mrs. Maltibai Gupte lectured on "Girls' Education."

HOUSE COLLAPSE IN APOLLO STREET.

The part of the old building in Apollo Street that collapsed on Wednesday forenoon while the building was being demolished, when 6 persons who were working in the demolition operations were buried under the debris, five of whom received serious injuries. One of those injured succumbed to injuries on Wednesday night.

A COPTIC SANCTUARY.

Courtesy:—"L'Illustration."

The monastery of the Copts' at Wadi Natroun in Egypt. The style of architecture to be seen here was the forerunner of Arab mosques.

"KIND JESU"

Courtesy.—"Das Illustrierte Blatt."

The King ("Kind Jesu") of Abyssinia attends a reception. He is seen holding a European umbrella, a priest with a cross preceding him.

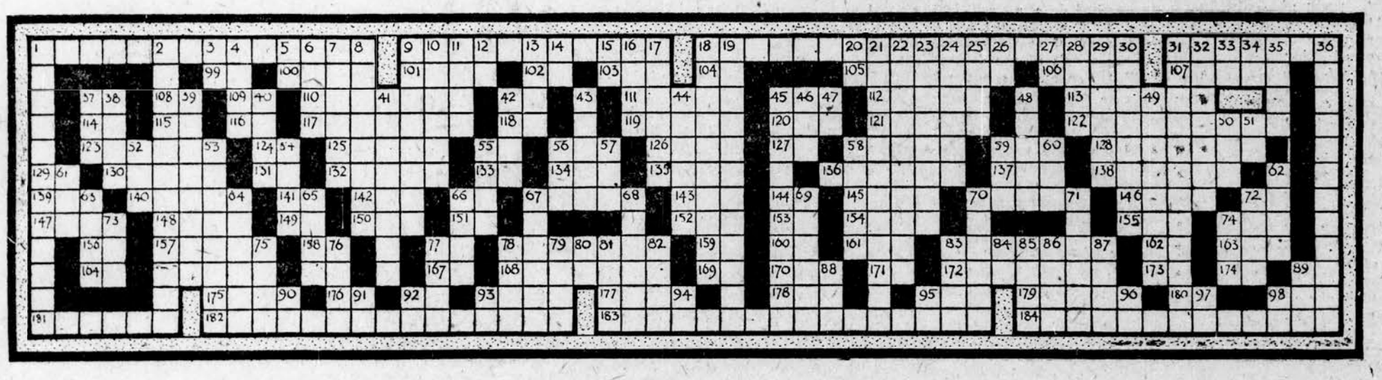
The Fire Brigade at rescue work, injured workmen being taken in the ambulance van to hospital.

"CHRONICLE" CROSS---WORD COMPETITION. "SWARAJ"

Rs. 300/-

TO

WIN



1st prize	Rs. 150
2nd prize	Rs. 75
3 prizes of Rs. 25 each	75
Total ..	300

CLUES

("ab."=abbreviated. "mxd."=mixed. "sym."=symbol. "revd."=reversed. "coll."=colloquial. "init."=initials. "lat."=Latin.)

DIRECTIONS.

In each white space has to be given single letter. These letters read across from left to right, must make up the words indicated in the horizontal clues. The letters, read downwards, must make up words suggested by the vertical clues. A black square shows where a word begins or ends. Dotted place is to be taken as black. For example No. 1 word will have 14 letters as a horizontal word and 12 letters as a vertical word No. 3 is a vertical word of 2 letters meaning "Expression of hesitancy" and so on.

Cash prizes worth Rs. 300 divided as follows:

1st prize	Rs. 150
2nd prize	Rs. 75
3 prizes of Rs. 25 each	Rs. 75
Tota	Rs. 300

are offered for correct solutions of our crossword puzzles to be opened on the day following the close of entries. If no correct solutions are received the nearest will receive the prizes in order.

Only entries made on the diagram accompanied with 26 coupons of different numbers published elsewhere in this issue will be considered. There is no limit of entries. Each person may submit as many as he chooses but, of course, accompanied with the full complement of coupons.

ENTRIES CLOSE 30TH JUNE 1925.

The Editor's decision is always final and legally binding.

To avoid delay and misplacement all communications must be marked in front of cover thus:—

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE

HORIZONTALS:

1. What every Swarajists wants soon.
9. Fortresses.
18. Apparatuses combining the polariscope with the spectroscope (omit letter "i.")
31. A rare metal found in certain yttrium minerals.
37. For example (Lat. init.)
42. A degree (init.)
45. Propose (coll.)
55. Ecclesiastical degree (init.)
56. That which goes in the horse's mouth.
58. Stone or earthenware vessel.
59. Summit.
66. Same as 118.
67. Distinguished.
72. Branch of artillery (init.)
74. Drink made from juniper berries.
79. Brings forth young.
77. Auxiliary verb.
78. Plant's sharp point.
83. Department.
89. Fall (Scotch.)
92. War Office (init.)
93. Seagirt land.
95. Everyone.
98. A track left by a wheel.
99. Same as 33 vertical.
100. A medicinal plant.
101. An equal.
102. A kind of engineer (init.)
103. Moisture.
104. Interjection.
105. Point of moon's orbit at which it is nearest the earth.
106. Buddhist tumulus for preservation of ancient relics.
107. To stretch out for (revd.)
108. What Mahatma Gandhi is (ab.)
109. Same as 108.
110. Imaginary, fanciful.
111. Woman mentioned in the book of "Ruth."
112. (Medicinally) chilliness with contraction of the skin. Stiffening of the body.
113. A knob or ball.
114. Same as 33 vertical.
115. Tellurium (sym.)
116. Interjection calling attention.
117. A permit.
118. Auxiliary verb.
119. Track.
120. Term applied to the high notes in music
121. Fire (Lat.)
122. Feet made up of three long syllables and one short.
123. Frightens. Gives notice of danger.
124. Junior military rank (ab.)
125. Part of "Carte-blanche."
126. River in Central Italy, flowing past Florence.
127. Same as 55 horizontal.

HORIZONTALS (*continued*):

128. Vitrified substances chiefly applied to the surface of metals. Used for decorating.
129. Crow's call (curtailed.)
130. Break out.
131. Preposition.
132. Having lived a longer time.
133. Diphthong.
134. Consumed.
135. Gay plumaged birds.
136. First six letters of "Phonograph" (mxd)
137. Single in number.
138. A continent.
139. A short poem.
140. Stage player.
141. One of H. M.'s services (init.)
142. Name of well-known soap for washing woollens, etc.
143. Gladstone's (or Naoraji's) nickname (init. mxd.)
144. Same as 33 vertical.
145. Last four vowels (mxd.)
146. Bulk.
147. Labyrinth.
148. To weary.
149. Nay.
150. Last three letters of man's daily article of clothing.
151. Of. (French.)
152. First three letters of a famous forest in Essex.
153. Same as 3 vertical.
154. Symbol of the Christian religion (third letter omitted).
155. Brought (ab.)
156. Opposite to left (ab.)
157. Famous billiard player.
158. Medico (ab.)
159. Royal title (init.)
160. A man's name (ab.)
161. Was seated.
162. First two letters of Moses's brother's name.
163. Metal as it comes from the mine.
164. A kind of electrical current (init.)
167. A preposition.
168. Brings forward by way of proof
169. Silicon. (sym.)
170. Take one's seat.
171. Caesium (sy...
172. A virulent ...
173. Name of an... races in the Isle of Man (ini...
174. Same as 15...
175. A small b... in (revd.)
176. God willin...
177. An image...
178. A New Z... at kills sheep.
179. Boy's na...
180. Second ... of a musical instrume... practically all well-to-do...

HORIZONTALS *continued*:

181. Prophetesses. Certain women mentioned in ancient mythology.
182. Ornaments extravagantly formed, containing animals, plants, etc., not really existing.
183. Adverb appertaining to the system which explains mythology as growing out of real history.
184. Oyster culture.

VERTICALS:

1. Failings.
2. Impediments.
3. Expression of hesitancy.
4. Headstrong.
5. A degree (init.)
6. Twelfth month of Jewish civil year and sixth of the ecclesiastical.
7. A warning.
8. One of the temples of the aborigines of Central America, remains of which are chiefly found in Mexico.
9. A lengthy preacher.
10. The stoker of a glass-works furnace.
11. Girl's name.
12. Alternative.
13. Chick peas.
14. Pronoun.
15. Limited (ab.)
16. Indentation.
17. Meaning the same as 1 horizontal.
18. Pupae of insects which undergo only semimetamorphosis.
19. To reason calmly and wisely.
20. Dominican ecclesiastical title (init.)
21. Around the thorax.
22. Followers of Origen.
23. Wooden.
24. Ready to go.
25. End of "wanderers."
26. Selenium (sym.)
27. A well-known non-alcoholic drink made from capsicums.
28. Bishop of Rome.
29. Epic poem.
30. Half numb.
31. Appertaining to an appliance for shewing temperatures automatically by the expansion of substances.
32. Obscuration of heavenly body by the interposition of another (last three letters mxd.)
33. Academy degree (init.)
34. Auxiliary verb.
35. The rainbow.
36. Position of a governing mother.
37. Period of time.
38. Strong wind.
39. Alluring.
40. To raise one end.
41. Lasts for a very long time (Shakespearean word).

VERTICALS (*continued*):

42. Commanded.
43. Stale, uninteresting.
44. Term applied to cars generally.
45. Famous pianist.
46. Obsolete.
47. Pint (ab.)
48. Town in Italy, in province of Novara.
49. Where the Ark rested (two words, first one ab.)
50. End of "mantle."
51. End of "Danes."
52. Academy degree (init.)
53. Raging.
54. Rent (as cloth.)
55. Lady.
56. Body of lawyers.
57. Beverage.
58. Spectacles (coll).
59. One of the extremities of the foot.
60. Instrument for writing.
61. Girl's name.
62. Sound in mind.
63. Biblical name.
64. One who takes away by force.
65. A knot.
66. Eastern port of call.
67. Bands round the waist.
68. The stinking badger of Java.
69. Bodies of armed men.
70. Annually.
71. A short run at full speed.
72. To bribe.
73. And the rest. (Lat. ab.)
74. Jehovah.
75. A cruel Caesar.
76. Bolshevists. (coll.)
77. A favour granted.
78. A license.
79. Certain dates in the ancient Roman calendar.
80. Copper (sym.)
81. A title (init.)
82. Stocking (revd.)
83. Public walk.
84. The poles (init.)
85. Same as 75.
86. Seaport at mouth of Maritza river, Turkey.
87. Mark left by a wound.
88. Native-bred pony.
89. Short fine hair of certain animals (as the hare.)
90. Weight (ab.)
91. Which see (Lat. init. revd.)
92. Pronoun.
93. Auxiliary verb.
94. French article (masculine).
95. Aluminium (sym.)
96. Same as 94.
97. Gold (sym.)
98. Ruthenium (sym.)

HINDU MINORITY IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Perhaps the chief reason for the attempt of the Muslim community to have the Lucknow pact revised is its sense of grievance that whereas Hindus enjoy a majority rule in seven provinces, the Muslims though constituting a majority in the Punjab and Bengal are deprived of majority rule in both these provinces. So far as the Bombay province is concerned, Hindus do not enjoy a majority rule. Muslims constitute about 55 per cent. of the populations in the provinces of the Punjab and Bengal, whereas in the province of Bombay the Hindus constitute nearly 79.47 of the population. Yet inspite of this high percentage the Hindu community has been reduced to a minority in the Bombay Council.

Out of a total of 111 members constituting the Council only 52 are Hindus, 29 being Mahomedans, 24 Christians and 6 Zoroastrians. Thus a majority of nearly 80 p. c. has been reduced to a minority of 47 p. c. I suspect that the position of the Hindu community in the councils of some other provinces also where they constitute a majority of the population is not far different.—Yours, etc.

JAIRAMDAS DOULATRAM.

A RUTLAM GRIEVANCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be much obliged if you will insert the following few lines in your influential and widely circulated paper:—

Having read "A Rutlan Grivance" in your esteemed paper of the 20th April, my mind has also been inclined to draw your attention to some of the unjust action of the Rutlan Darbar. Some years back the Rutlan authorities took away the sign board of the Local Arya Samaj and thus crushed all the activities of the Samaj. Last year, the Diwan had promised the Indore Dharmic Satyagraha Committee to return the board, but did not fulfil his promise. Not only this, but the State Police also locked offices of the Hindu Sabha and Dharmic Satyagraha Committee Mirza Sulaiman, an old man of sixty, had to suffer simply because he gave his house to these societies on hire. Chhotu Khan was kept in jail for a week merely on the ground that Swami Jayanand sat in his Tonga. It is praiseworthy that both the Hindus and the Mahomedans are protesting against these oppressive measures of the State Officials and have presented a united front. I also request the Maharaja to save its credit by removing all these unnecessary restrictions.—Yours etc.,

JUSTICE.

NOTICE.

A few Printer's mistakes have been corrected to-day in the CROSS-WORD PUZZLE Competition.

HISTORICAL EPISODE RECALLED.

"THUNDERER OF BENGAL" AS "LAW-BREAKER"

SIR. SURENDRANATH'S REMINISCENCES.

The following extract is given from Sir Surendranath's book "A Nation in Making" published by the Oxford University Press. The chapter deals with the memorable incidents that took place in Barisal in 1906, culminating in the break up by the Police at the point of the bayonet of the Bengal Provincial Conference:—

To the narrative of the events of the Barisal Conference with which was closely associated, I will now invite the reader's attention. I had gone with some friends to Dacca, just a few days before the Conference, to settle some points at issue between our workers. Our work being over we proceeded by steamer from Dacca to Barisal. We arrived in the evening and found that the delegates from Calcutta and other places were already there. They had not landed, but were still on board the steamers awaiting our arrival. Certain questions had arisen which they considered to be vital, and they wanted to settle them in consultation with me before they landed. The cry of "Bande Mataram" was forbidden in the streets of Barisal, and indeed of all the towns in East Bengal, we held the order to be illegal, and we had fortified ourselves with competent legal opinion. Were we to submit to arbitrary authority, which was not countenanced by the law? Self-respect forbade submission. But the Barisal leaders had entered into an understanding with the authorities, by which they agreed to abstain from crying 'Bande Mataram' in the public streets, in welcoming the delegates. Were we bound by this agreement? The younger and more ardent section among the delegates were in favour of shouting "Bande Mataram" despite the agreement. A compromise, however, was effected, which was readily acquiesced in and was acceptable to all parties. It was urged that the Barisal people were our hosts, and we were their guests, and that we should if possible, do nothing that would compromise their position. Their compact with the authorities should be respected, but it was equally binding upon the delegates to vindicate the legal right, which they undoubtedly possessed, of uttering the cry in the public streets against the arbitrary order of the Government of East Bengal. The agreement of the Barisal leaders was limited to not uttering the cry on the occasion of welcoming the delegates, it did not go further. It was therefore settled with their full concurrence on board the steamer, that the understanding with the Barisal leaders should be respected, but that on all other occasions during the Conference we should utter the cry as if no Government order to the contrary had been issued. This being agreed to the delegates landed in the evening.

I took up quarters at the residence of Mr. Behari Lal Roy, Zemindar of Lakutia, who was related to me by marriage. Mr. Behari Lal Roy, was never a public man. Immersed in the affairs of his own estate he had little time or inclination to interest himself in public movements. But the partition of Bengal drew him forth, like so many others, from his seclusion and he became and continued to be throughout, one of the warmest supporters of the anti-partition and Swadeshi movements. A man like him would naturally like to stand well with the authorities. But the public feeling was so strong that he was carried away by its resistless current and joined the national party.

The Provincial Conference was to meet on Saturday April 14. On the morning of the 14th a Conference was held at the house of Mr. Behari Lal Roy, where I was staying. All the leading delegates were there including representatives from the Anti-Circular Society, a society recently formed with Mr. Sachindra Prasad Bose as Secretary and Mr. Krishna Kumar Mittra as president, to take necessary action against the circular issued by the Bengal Government affecting students. They formed a devoted band of Swadeshi workers composed mostly of youngmen, who rendered valuable service to the Swadeshi cause. It was decided at the Conference that the delegates should meet in the compound of Rajah's haveli and march in procession to the Pandal where the Provincial Conference was to be held, crying "Bande Mataram" as they went along. It was apprehended that the police would interfere and even use force but it was strictly enjoined that in no circumstances were the delegates to retaliate and that they were not to carry lathis or even walking sticks with them. Mr. B. C. Chatterjee barrister-at-law, asked me if he might not have a walking-stick with him. "Not even a walking-stick" was my curt and emphatic reply. The instruction was loyally carried out.

POLICE INTERFERENCE.

The procession was to start at about 2 p.m. I arrived at the place about half an hour before the time. We arranged the procession and made a start. The President Mr. A. Rasool, and Mrs. Rasool who was an English lady, led the procession in a carriage. We were in the first line, Babu Motilal Ghose, Editor of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu and myself. The younger men were in the rear. The police were strongly in evidence. They were armed with regulation lathis: an Assistant Superintendent of Police was on horse back. There was really no occasion for all this demonstration of force. It was unnecessary and inexplicable except in the light of what followed. We were allowed to pass unmolested. It was when the younger delegates, the members of the anti-circular society, emerged from the haveli into the public street that the whole programme of the police was developed, and the attack was begun. They were struck with regulation Lathis (fairly thick sticks, six feet long): the "Bande-Mataram" badges that they wore were torn off. Some of them were badly hurt, and one of them, Chittaranjan Guha, son of Babu Mono Rangan Guha, a well-known Swadeshi worker and speaker, who afterwards was deported, was thrown into a tank full of water; in which, if he had not been rescued, he would probably have found a watery grave. Those young men had done nothing; they had not even before the assault uttered what to the Government of East Bengal was an obnoxious cry that of "Bande-Mataram". The head and front of their offence was that they were going along the public streets in a procession, causing no inconvenience or obstruction to anybody. It was after they had been attacked that they lustily shouted 'Bande-Mataram' and the air reechoed with cry. It was difficult to conceive a more wanton and unprovoked assault. The processionists if they had committed any offence, might have been arrested; and the procession itself might have broken up if it was thought desirable; but that did not suit the authorities and I have no hesitation in saying and it was the verdict of contemporary opinion, that a pre-conceived plan had been arranged which was a part of the policy of terrorism that was being systematically followed in East Bengal, in the hope that the agitation against the partition would be crushed out of existence. It was a vain hope.

CONGRESS DELEGATES BEATEN.

Repression failed here, as it has failed wherever it has been tried. It served only to strengthen the popular forces to deepen the popular determination. While all this was going on, we were marching ahead in blissful ignorance of the unholy activities of the Police. Mr. Lalit Mohan Ghosal, one of the delegates from Calcutta came running up to us with out-stretched hands saying. "What are you doing? You can not proceed. Your brother delegates behind are being beaten by the Police" I turned back at once, followed by Babu Motilal Ghose and one or two others. As I was coming along, I met Mr. Kemp Superintendent of Police. I said to him, 'Why are you thrashing our men? If they have done anything, I am the person to be punished. I am responsible." "Arrest me if you like". 'You are my prisoner, Sir!" was the prompt reply of the police Superintendent. At this stage Mr. Motilal Ghose came forward and said tly my arrest had been prearranged; but that is another story. This part of the episode closed with my arrest. I was now a prisoner in police custody. Turning to Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu, who was close by, I said "you had better proceed with the business of the Conference without me. Let it not be stopped or suspended." My instructions were scrupulously followed. The excitement and indignation were great: but the Conference went on to transact the business that was before it as if nothing had happened. This display of self-restraint in circumstances so trying was no small testimony to our possessing one of the essential qualities for self-government. In the meantime I was taken by Mr. Kemp to the Magistrate's house. We hired a ticka-gharri (hackney carriage). Mr. Behari Lal Roy, Mr. Aswin, Kumar Dutt and Pandit Kali Prosanna Kabyavisarad accompanied me. There was no room in the carriage for five of us, as Mr. Kemp, who had me in his charge, had to form one of the party. Kabyavisarad stood behind the carriage, occupying the place of the syce. We were ushered into the verandah of Emerson's house and stood there for a minute or so to give the magistrate time to be ready.

We were then asked to enter his room. As Kabyavisarad crossed the threshold, Mr. Emerson cried out. 'Get out' in a some. what loud voice. There was reason for this exceptional treatment of Kabyavisarad. Kabyvisarad belonged to the priestly family of the Halders of Kalighat, the keepers of one of the holiest shrviness in Bengal. Usually he appeared at the Anti-Partition and swadeshi meetings robed in habiliments of Hindu orthodoxy. It was not a mere whim (though Kabyavisarad had many) there was a reason for it. That dress was the symbol of priestly and Brahmanical influence, and he naturally wanted to enlist on his side all the sources of power that he possessed.

BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

He was without a shirt, in plain dhoti and Khaddar, with the Brahmanical thread in striking evidence on his bare body. All this was meant for the delegates of the conference and not for Emerson or his court. The magistrate was offended at the scantiness of his attire; and with less than magisterial dignity ordered him out of the room. Kabyavisarad had to submit, but he remained close to the door, so that he could see and hear what was transpiring in the magistrate's room which for the time being was converted into a chamber of justice. I entered the room as a prisoner charged with breaking the law, no unique experience for me, as I had been in the same positson some years ago, in a higher court and amidst more dignified surroundings. My other two friends accompanied me into the room without objection and took their seats on the chairs that they found there. I was about to follow their example and had laid my hand on a dilapidated rocking chair intending to take my seat when the magistrate shouted out "you are a prisoner, you are a prisoner, you cannot take your seat, you must stand." I said in reply, "I have not come here to be insulted by you in your house. I expect to be treated with courtesy and consideration". Mr. Emerson was angry. He forthwith drew up contempt proceedings against me, and asked me to plead. Of course I pleaded not guilty and I prayed for time for my defence. There was sitting with the magistrate, while all this was going on, a European gentleman who, I afterwards learnt was Mr. Lees, then magistrate of Noakholi. He asked me to apologize and end the matter, I said "What have I to apologize for I have done nothing for which I feel I ought to express my regret." I was fined two hundred rupees for contempt. The police case was then taken up. Mrt Kemp gave his evidence. He was I think the only witness in the case. I was charged with being a member of a procession which had not taken out a license, and with uttering a cry forbidden by competent authority. I pleaded not guilty and prayed for time to cross examine Mr. Kemp and produce witnesses. The prayer was rejected. I was again fined two hundred rupees. I had no money with me. Mr. Kemp who throughout treated me with great courtesy, accompanied me for the realisation of the fine. The fine being paid, I returned to the conference, which was then sitting. As I entered accompanied by my friends, we witnessed a unique scene, the whole audience rising to a man shouting "Bande-Mataram" at the top of their voices. For several minutes the proceedings were suspended and were resumed on taking our seats on the platform. But the conference was in no mood to address itself to the business on the agenda. The events of the day were too recent in point of time, too absorbing in their character, to permit the consideration of any other matter. Presenty there appeared on the platform Babu Monoranjan Guha, accompanied by his son Chattaranjan Guha with a bandage round his forehead to tell the delegates the story of the assault committed by the police upon this young man. The father, who as a speaker wielded the resources of our language with wonderful power, told the story in his own inimitable style, keeping the audience spellbound for the time. Chittaranjan had been attacked by the police with their regulation Lathis and thrown into a tank full of water. The assault was continued, notwithstanding also helpless condition of the boy, who suffered no resistance of any kind but shouted 'Bande-Mataram' with every stroke of the lathi. It was a supreme effort of resignation and submission to brutal force without resistance and without questioning. The spectacle of father and son, standing side by side on the platform, the father relating the story, the son bearing witness to it by the marks of voilence on his person, was a sight ever to be remembered; and it was afterwards transfered to canvas and was one of the most popular pictures in the Calcutta Exhibition of 1906, which was opened by Lord Minto.

The conference broke up in the evening: and as the delegates disprsed to their homes they shouted the forbidden cry of 'Bande-Mataram' in the streets of Barisal. The police did not interfere. Presumably they thought they had done a sufficient day's work, and left the delegates alone. But the story of this act of repression, one of the darkest in the annals of the defunct Government of East Bengal, was not yet closed. The conference me ont the following day, and was transacting its business in the usual way, when Mr. Kemp, District superintendent of police enter the pandal. He walked up to the platform and told the president that the conference must disperse, unless he was prepared to give a guarantee that the delegates would not shout 'Bande-Mataram' in the streets after the conference was over. The president, after consulting the delegates, declined to give the guarantee. Mr. Kemp then read out the order of the magistrate directing the dispersal of the conference under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code. A wave of indignation passed over the conference. The delegates were in no mood to submit. Mr. J. Chaudhuri and other leaders appealed to them to respect authority, however arbitrary the final might seem to them, and they responded to the appeal. Throughout these exciting times, the discipline of our people and their readiness to submit to the advice of their leaders was conspicuously in evidence and largely contributed to the success of the movement. The delegates left their seats, moving out in files into the public street shouting 'Bande-Mataram'. At every stage they sought to vindicate the legality of that cry. All left, save and except one and one alone. That was Mr. Krishna Kumar Mittra, Editor of the "Sanjibani" to whom I have had occasion to refer more than once an these pages. Like the senators of old when Brennus was entering Rome with his barbarian horde, he remained in his seat and would not move. Determination was pointed upon his features his face was red with indignation. He was prepared to face the consequences of the disobedience of authority. We argued, prayed and protested; and it was with the utmost difficulty that we persuaded him at last to leave the pandal. There were about three hundred ladies who had come as visitors to the conference. To them one of two alternatives was open either to wait in the deserted pandal for their carriages, which had been ordered to fetch them home in the afternoon, or to return home almost without protection in the barring sun of April. They chose the latter, at what sacrifice it may be readily imagined by those who are familiar with the habit and temper of mind of the Indian lady. We all dispersed, somewhat amazed at the extraordinary order, which was ultravires and perfectly indefensible as no breach of the peace by the delegates could be reasonably apprehended after their quiet submission to the unbridled lawlessness of the police on the previous day.

The order was couched in the following terms:—

"As it appears from police reports that the breaking up of a meeting of the conference, which is being held at pandal in the town opposite to B. M. College, is likely to be followed by unruly proceedings in the streets and noisy processions which have been forbidden by proper authority. I hereby order that the public or any person are not to meet in the pandal or elsewhere for the said purpose, and the public are not to form crowds in the streets. As it also appears likely that the crowds may meet in Raja Bahadur's haveli and form an unlawful procession, it is hereby order that this is also forbidden.'

From the pandal many of us proceeded to the house of Babu Rajani Kanta Das, one of the leading members of the Barisal Bar. Soon a large crowd gathered there. Pandit Kabyvisarad, Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal and myself addressed them, urging them to continue the agitation against the partition and stick to swadeshi vow.

DEGREE OF MASTER OF EDUCATION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now that the Bombay University has agreed to the proposal to establish the degree of Master of Commerce, there is still one important branch in Arts, that of Bachelor of Teaching, which requires a Master's or (rightly speaking) a Doctor's degree. No body will doubt that in India there is a vast field for original and research work in education. This lack of original and research work is the chief defect which is now-a-days pointed out to the University by the educationists on the platform and in the press. The University can help to remove this defect by drawing out the right sort of man by giving them impetus in the form of a degree in addition to giving them grant for original or research work. The crying need of the day to lay the solid foundation of a true Swaraj is the right sort of education at the hands and under the direction of right sort of educationists. The University can certainly help to some extent by the above method.

The Degree of Bachelor of Teaching is really speaking an entire misnomer and it should be aptly rechristened as the Degree of Bachelor of Education. The proper designation for the Master's Degree will be that of "Doctor of Education". because as a Doctor of medicine ministers to the needs of the diseased state of the body, this Doctor of Education should minister to the needs of the diseased state of the mind of the individual as well as the Society. The university should not religiously label all the final degrees as "Master's Degree". The degree words themselves should be significant and should point out to the recipient his duties to the Society as it did in India in the days of yore.

I hope some one from the Senate will take up my suggestion and bring forward the above proposal at the next session.—Yours, etc.

EDUCATIONIST.

"A SUGGESTION TO GOVERNMENT"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with considerable pleasure the article in your paper of the 7th instant under the heading of "a suggestion to Government" regarding the experiences of several gentlemen in the treatment of Hydrocele by Dr. E. J. Treasuryvala of No. 8, Waterloo Mansions, Bombay.

I have been treated by Dr. E. J. Treasuryvala myself for Hydrocele and I am in a position to say that his method of treating this distressing complaint is a marvellous combination of injections and electric massages. I was rid in about three week's times of a distressing and unsightly disease from which I suffered for years.

I was afraid to undergo the usual treatment for it on account of my fear of the Surgeon's knife and I had therefore to undergo the inconvenience of a swollen testicle from my dislike of a surgical operation.

It was by an accident that I came to hear of this simple and effective treatment through a friend of mine whom I knew to have been affected by this complaint for a long time and who when I met him at Bombay a few weeks back showed no signs of this ugly disease on his person.

I am writing this letter not as an advertisement for Dr. Treasuryvala (who probably does not need one) but because it might be read by some of your subscribers who might have the misfortune to be in grip of this disease and who would probably value the testimonial of a man who had hydrocele in a bad form for years, and who was cured by Dr. Treasuryvala for a small consideration.—Yours, etc.

H. J. ALLEN.

Sea View Terrace,
Wodehouse Road, BOMBAY.
22nd April 1925.

WIRELESS BROADC ASTING.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have much pleasure in announcing the results I obtained on Wednesday and Thursday on a home-built three valve set consisting of "Detector and Two Low-frequency stages".

The special amature transmission of Mr. G. Briggs on two days came through very well, both music and speech could be heard at moderate loud-speaker strength on a small aerial of 30 ft. stretched at on height of 20 ft. above ground badly screened on all sides by houses and trees.

Side by side it may interest you to know that the broad casting of string music by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club on Friday last was absolute failure inasmuch as it could not be picked up at Girgaum even to be heard at a disgance of three feet on the above valve set. on a long aerial of 80 ft., both ends supported at an height of sixty and 25 feet above ground in open air. It was not I alone but two other amateurs in the same vicinity met the same fate while trying hard to catch the music. If Mr. Briggs will occasionally transmit, amateurs will find it a great help to distinguish between different transmissions.—Yours, etc.

V. T. DHOLEKAR.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(Continued from page 6.)

marked in his statement that the "difference is not a mere matter of interpretation of the word Non-co-operation but relates to the essential mental attitude resulting in different treatment of vital problems'. On this point our statement was as follows:—

"If Non-co-operation is more a matter of mental attitude than of the application of a living principle to the existing facts of our national life with special reference to the varying attitude of the bureaucratic Government which rules that life, we conceive it to be our duty to sacrifice even Non-co-operation to serve the real interests of the country. In our view this principle includes self-reliance in all activities which make for the healthy growth of the nation and resistance to the bureaucracy as it impedes our progress towards Swaraj.

Not A New Policy.

Next we come to the exact signification of the word "obstruction" as used in the Swarajist programme. Mr. Jinnah admits that the word when used in reference to a majority party is a misnomer and yet he wishes to introduce "parliamentary obstruction and constitutional deadlock" in the Assembly where the Nationalists are in a majority. He forgets that he is not yet a member of Parliament and that the Assembly of which he is a member is as at present constituted very far indeed from the crudest conception of a real parliament. This confusion of thought is due to the attitude of make-belief so characteristic of our Indian "cosstitutionalists". The proper relation of things and the true nature of obstruction as it can and should be applied in the various Legislatures in India will appear from the following passage of our Juhu statement:

"We desire further to make it clear that we have not used in our programme the word "obstruction" in the technical sense of English Parliamentary history. Obstruction in that sense is impossible in subordinate and limited legislative bodies such as the Legislative Assembly and the Provincial Legislatures under the Reforms Act undoubtedly are. Possibly another word should have been found to convey our meaning. We may state, however, that our position is really not so much of "obstruction" in the parliamentary sense as that of *resistance to the obstruction placed in our path to Swaraj by the bureaucratic Government.* It is this resistance which we meant to apply when we used the word "obstruction." This was clearly indicated in the way we defined and described "Non-Co-operation" in the preamble to the Constitution of the Swaraj Party. It is the spirit of such resistance which we desired to strengthen and it is the removal of such bureaucratic obstruction which we feel we must emphasise. This is the policy which we have hitherto followed in the Legislative bodies and it is this policy which must in future be more and more effectively directed to the *varying needs and problems of our national life.* Here again we are anxious to end all verbal discussion as to whether this can be aptly described as a policy of uniform, continuous and consistent obstruction. We are content to detail our policy and then leave it to our friends to give it a more appropriate name should they so desire."

It will be seen that the above passages explain the principles on which the Swaraj Party had actually acted and do not lay down any new policy. As to the nature of obstruction there has not been the slightest change in the policy and programme of the Party. In order therefore to bring all wordy discussion to an end the Juhu statement makes a present of the description of obstruction as "uniform, continuous, and consistent" to the Independents and others who have a constitutional dread of these adjectives and is content with describing clearly what the Party means and has always meant by the use of those adjectives. In the light of this explanation the future programme of obstruction is thus stated in the Juhu statement:—

"Within the Legislative bodies we must continue:

(1) To throw out budgets unless and until the system of government is altered in recognition of our rights or as a matter of settlement between Parliament and the people of this country. In justification of this step all that we need point out are a few salient facts connected with the budget in the central government which are more or less true of provincial budgets also. Out of a total of Rs. 131 crores (excluding railways) only Rs. 26 crores are votable. Further out of the non-votable amount as much as sixty-seven crores, that is, more than half the amount of the budget, are for military expenditure. It is thus clear that the people of his country have a right to vote only on less than 1/7 of the total amount of the budget and even the exercise of this limited right is subject to the power of restoration in the Governor-General. It is therefore clear that the people have neither any voice in the framing of the budget nor any control over those who frame it. They have no power either over the raising of revenue or its expenditure. On what principle then, may we ask, is it our duty to pass such a budget and take the responsibility of being a party to it? We have no doubt of the support of many self-respecting men in the country in holding, as we do, that it is our clear duty to throw out such budgets in all Legislative bodies unless and until this vicious system is changed.

(2) To throw out all proposals for Legislative enactments by which the bureaucracy proposes to consolidate its power. It is conceivable that some good may incidentally result from a few of such measures, but we are clearly of opinon that in the larger interests of the country it is better to temporarily sacrifice such little benefits rather than add an iota to the powers of the Bureaucracy which are already irresistible."

Constructive Work.

Then follows a change of programme as a result of discussions and consultations with Mahatma Gandhi who was strongly in favour of strengthening the constructive side of the Congress activities by our action in the Council. The instructions issued at Cocanada expressly prohibited Swarajists from serving on select and standing committees or commissions and also from moving any resolution or introducing a bill. These instructions framed as they were with the single object of pressing home the demand for complete self-government took no notice of any constructive work to be done in the Councils. The idea was to concentrate attention during the first session on the National Demand. At the meeting of the Executive of the Party at Lucknow on the 10th January 1924 the Cocanada instructions were relaxed to this extent that resolutions "consistent with the principle of Non-co-operation" were permitted to be moved.

Before we met at Juhu all the steps prescribed in regard to the National demand ending with the throwing out of the Finance Bill had been gone through. All that remained was to work on the lines indicated under the second head of obstruction mentioned in the Juhu statement. The experience gained during the first Delhi session of the constructive work attempted by the Independents confirmed the wisdom of Mahatmaji's advice. The Juhu statement therefore permitted introduction of "resolutions, measures, and bills, necessary for the healthy growth of our national life and consequent displacement of the bureaucracy" and superseded the Cocanada instructions to that extent. This change was justified in the following passage:—

"We gratefully accept the suggestion made by Mahatma Gandhi in his statement and we think that the resolutions mentioned by him in support of the constructive programme of the Congress should certainly be accepted by the Swaraj Party. The principle of self-reliance and resistance to the bureaucratic obstruction upon which we have hitherto acted calls for their adoption and if the constructive work of the Congress comes within the principle of Non-co-operation, no less do these resolutions, although they represent constructive activity within the Legislative bodies."

As is well-known the constructive work undertaken by the Congress is confined within specified channels, while the business of the Assembly and the Provincial councils offers a much wider field for construction in the various departments of national life. If was therefore provided with the full concurrence of Mahatmaji that the work within the Councils was to include the carrying out of a "definite economic policy to prevent the drain of public wealth from India by checking all activities leading to exploitation." It is obvious that this policy could not be satisfactorily carried out without acting on committees and a provision permitting this was therefore made as follows:—

"To make this policy effective we should take and occupy every place which is open to the members of the Central and Provincial Legislatures by election. In our opinion we should not only fill elective posts but serve on every elective committee when it is possible."

These changes in the working programme were introduced at Juhu before the commencement of the Simla session. They were fully discussed with Mahatmaji who strongly supported the policy of protection in "Young India." The rest of the Swarajist Statement issued at Juhu deals with the policy and work outside the Legislative bodies with which Mr. Jinnah does not trouble himself as he expects to prepare the country by his action in the Assembly which will consist of recording dignified protests against the vagaries of the administration.

A Mischievous Insinuation.

Let us pause here for a moment and examine in the light of the above fact the mischievous insinuation made by Mr. Jinnah in the passage set out at the commencement of this article. According to him it was because the "Steel Protection Bill came up in May that the Swaraj Party changed their constitution and served on the Select Committee of the Bill." This statement ought now be amplified into something like this:—It was because the steel Protection Bill was to come up in May that

(a) Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru took up their residence at Juhu early in April, carried on bogus conferences consultations and discussions on the general political situation and showed to the world that they were trying to compose their differences.

(b) Mr. Das came down to Bombay all the way from Calcutta and completed the trio.

(c) Mahatma Gandhi impressed upon Messrs. Das and Nehru the importance of constructive work in the Assembly and the Councils if they were not prepared to agree to his views on Council entry.

(d) The Swarajists accepted Mahatma Gandhi's advice and included constructive work in the Assembly and the Councils in their programme.

(e) Mahatma Gandhi became a thoroughgoing protectionist and expressed himself strongly in "Young India." And so on and so forth". All I can say is that Mr. Jinnah is a very bold man besides being endowed with an abundance of "political sagacity."

To complete my own narrative I have only to add that at the end of the Simla session the Swaraj Party in the Assembly revised its rules on the lines of the Juhu statement and we find that rule 6 of the revised constitution runs as follows:—

"It shall be the constant aim and endeavour of the Party to secure full satisfaction of the National Demand as set out in the resolution adopted by the Assembly on the 18th February, 1924, and so long as no adequate response is made by the Government to the said resolution *the Party shall continue to resort to a policy of obstruction in such form and manner as it may determine from time to time with or without the consent and co-operation of the other parties and members of the Assembly as circumstances may require.*"

Resistance to Bureaucracy.

I draw particular attention to the lines I have italicised. The burden of Mr. Jinnah's second interview is that "the Swaraj Party has abandoned obstruction." Does the rule I have quoted above amount to an abandonment of obstruction or does it not really go beyond the limits within which obstruction was permissible under the instructions issued at Cocanada? Under the new rules obstruction where necessary was to be resorted to "with or without the consent and co-operation of other parties." It is true that instead of "uniform, continuous and consistent obstruction" which was not and could not have been meant to be resorted to when the Swarajists were in a minority the rule lays stress on the only kind of obstruction which was possible in the Assembly and left the form and manner to be determined from time to time. This rule really disposes of the whole of the second interview of Mr. Jinnah but I shall revert to it later on in connection with one or two points. It is necessary here even at the risk of prolexity to give rules 7 and 8 of the revised constitution of the Swaraj Party in the Assembly:—

"7. The Party shall in particular take necessary action to secure as far as possible:—

(a) The rejection of the budgets and financial bills;

(b) The rejection of the new proposals or legislative measures calculated to increase, strengthen, or consolidate the power of the bureaucracy;

(c) The introduction and passing of bills and measures for the removal from the status book of all repressive and other laws curtailing the civic and political rights of the people of India.

8. It shall be the duty of the Party to promote the healthy growth of national life by introducing bills and measures calculated:

(a) To help the constructive programme of the Indian National Congress;

(b) To advance the national, economic and commercial interests of the country in all other ways and to prevent the drain of public wealth from India by checking all activities leading to exploitation;

(c) To establish harmonius relations between different [illegible] communities inhabiting India;

(d) To help [illegible]ization of labour agricultural an[illegible] through out the country and ad[illegible]tions of landlords and ten[illegible]apitalists and workmen."

All this was [illegible] the wonderful Steel [illegible]ese rules were confirm[illegible]policy and programme [illegible]as restated at Calc[illegible]7th August 1924 [illegible] general meeting of [illegible] Party. The revised constitution begins with a recital of the preamble of the original declaration of policy made in February 1923 and contains the following among other additional clauses:—

"And whereas in the light of the experience gained in the Assembly and the different Councils and in view recent developments in the political situation in India it has become necessary in the best interest of the country to restate the policy and the programme of the Party in detail having regard to the said principle.

Now the Swaraj Party declares that the guiding principal of the Party is self-reliance in all activities which make for healthy growth of the nation, and *resistance to the bureaucracy as it impedes the Nations's progress towards Swaraj.*"

After this the programme within and out side the Councils as laid down in the Juhu statement is repeated and confirmed.

The Swaraj Party now stands by this policy and programme and I claim that it has faithfully carried it out through good and evil report and in the midst of difficult situations which from time to time confronted it.

THEFT OF GOLD BARS.

CAWNPORE, Apl. 29.

Judgment was delivered to-day by the Sessions Judge, Cawnpore in the case in which gold bars consigned to the National Bank of India Ltd., Cawnpore were stolen from the O. R. Railway station. Ahmed Ali coolie has been sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment under Section 447 I.P.C. Abdul Sattar, coolie to seven years' rigorous imprisonment under Section 880 I.P.C. and Abdul Karim coolie and Nanhe Halwai with whom gold was kept, to three years' rigorous imprisonment under Section 411 I.P.C.—A.P.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Standing crops are generally in good condition. Harvesting of rabi crops is nearing completion. Picking of cotton is in progress in parts of Gujarat. Lands are being prepared for next season. Supply of water for drinking is adequate except in parts of Deccan, Bijapur and Baroda. Water for irrigation is generally sufficient. Supply of fodder is adequate. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Prices of food grains were fluctuating.

RAINFALL IN INDIA.

SIMLA, Apl. 30.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and local in Malabar. A few falls have also occured in Upper Burma, Bengal, Kashmir and Mysore.

The chief amounts are:—Tezpur and Gauhati one inch; Silchar; one and half; Cherrapunji sevent; and Mymensingh two. The weather is slightly unsettled in the Southeast Arabian Sea. A.P.

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